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PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.

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McKean County Miner.

Established 1863. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XVI. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 1878. NO. 6.

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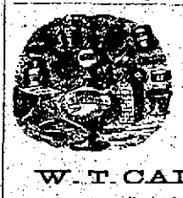

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The undersigned has opened in his new building on

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a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

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Of All Kinds.

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES

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SELECT POETRY.

La Belle Berta.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

I dreamed a pleasant dream of Death,
As a lady fair and bright,
Who came to my bedside suddenly
In the stillness of the night.
"Art thou afraid of me?" she said,
In tones so sweet and low
That I knew she spoke as a kindly friend,
And not as a vengeful foe;
And I answered cheerfully, and smiled,
"No, my beloved; no!

"Why should I fear? Thou can't not come
An hour before the time,
If 'tis thine hour, 'twill be thine hour,
Appointed and sublime,
I should have lived my life in vain,
Nor seen where'er I linger, tend,
If I'd not surely known and felt
That thou wouldst be my friend,
And that beginning were but loss
Unless for the blessed end.

"Come to me, then, O, kindly Death!
I fear thee not at all!
The immortal mind can never be
The mortal body's thrall.
I see thee stretch thy radiant hand
To open wide the door
Through which my spirit, glad to pass,
Shall surge and spring, and soar,
And learn to learn, and know to know,
Ever and evermore!

"Dear mother! on thy face I look,
And feel myself a child,
And know thou'lt purify my soul
From all that hath defiled.
I've no regrets to leave a world
Whose deleful paths I've trod;
Come when thou will; I'm well content
To rest in the quiet sod,
And go with thee to the Spirit-land,
To my Father and my God!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHECK BEFORE HATE.

There was the invitation, and I knew Winnie must have a hand in my getting it, but all the same I was miserable, dejected, jealous, and—twenty-one. At last, after declaring I would not go a dozen times, I vowed I would.

"I'll get an answer, yes or no," I said. "A girl has no business to trifle like this with a man's feelings."

I looked—accidentally, of course—in the glass as I said this, and this is what I saw—a fair, boyish face, with a complexion like a girl's, and every scrap of fluff scraped off to make it grow more strongly.

I was annoyed with my face, my appearance, my dress, with everything, although I was healthy, straight, and as well-dressed as a young fellow could be.

It was 10 o'clock then, and I had been two hours dressing. I will not relate how many times I had parted and reparted my hair, nor how exercised in my mind I had been as to whether I should wear the lavender trousers or the pale-brown, and whether the plain blue or the blue-and-white tie suited me the better. Suffice it that there I was in the plain blue tie, black coat, pale-buff drill vest, and those beautifully-cut, soft, neutral brown trousers, gracefully falling over patent leather boots, while a more glossy new hat than the one I took out of the box was never seen.

There was not a wrinkle in my pale straw-colored kid gloves when I started, and as I got out into the bright July sunshine, I could not help smiling after all with self-satisfaction.

I was by no means the earliest arrival at The Elms, and as I reached the gate I could see the waggonnettes waiting, and the ladies' dresses through the trees as the merry party strolled about the lawn, waiting for the hour to start—eleven precisely.

"How do, Jackson?" said Winnie's father, brusquely, as he gave my straw-kidded hand a squeeze, and I saw him run his eye superciliously over my costume, with the consequence that a hot flush ran up to the roots of my hair, and I felt quite cross as I walked across the lawn to where Winnie Morris was standing amid a group of friends.

"I want to have five minutes' talk with you, Miss Morris," I said gravely. "Will you let me speak to you when we are at the grove?"

"Certainly, *Mr.* Jackson," she said, half laughing at my serious aspect; and then I was alone and very uncomfortable; for nobody seemed to make any advances to me as I stalked solemnly about.

"There's a rosebud for you, Fred," cried a merry voice, and Winnie jerked one to me out of a basket.

I felt better then, till I saw that she distributed one to every gentleman in the party, when I felt worse.

At last we were off, and I sat sulkily at the end of one of the waggonettes; for old Morris had frustrated all my plans to get near Winnie on the journey down to the grove, where the pic-nic was to be in honor of Winnie's eighteenth birthday.

We reached the selected place, and at last I contrived that Winnie and I should be alone in one of the glades, where in impassioned tones I spoke of my love, begging for a reply.

"Really, Fred," cried Winnie at last, drawing away her hand, "I don't think you ought to ask for an answer now. I have always liked you."

"But I ask for your love," I said, gloomily.

"Why, we are both very young yet, Fred, and—— Come, we must get back to our friends."

"You reject me then?"

"I'm afraid you are hungry, young man," said a voice that came upon me like a thunderclap, "or you would not talk in that Byronic strain. I did not come to listen to you, but if you young people choose to talk stuff in public places you must take the consequences."

I gazed at the burly figure and straw hat before me, feeling endless humiliations.

"Papa!" exclaimed Winnie; blushing. "Not cross, my dear. You've behaved very sensibly. Now, young man, you mean marriage, I suppose?"

"Of course, sir."

"What is your income?"

"Well, sir, only a hundred a year, but——"

"Yes; of course, improve and that sort of thing. You are a clerk to the late firm of Greedle & Spray?"

"To the firm, sir, and in their confidence."

"Late firm. In the Gazette this morning. Failed. Your income is nothing. Dinner's ready. Come, if you are not afraid of soiling yourself."

It was all over then. This was why I so easily got a holiday. I was desperate as the stern old fellow marched us off to the dinner spread beneath a great oak, and Winnie did not even glance at me.

I tore off my delicate gloves with a half savage smile; hung my hat on a tree; and kneeling down on the grass, I set to carving chickens for the guests.

"I can't degrade myself too much in satisfying the wants of others, I forgot my own troubles," even wondering that I should laugh good-humoredly when in opening some bottled stout it spurted all over my pale vest and showy shirt.

At last, just as we were about to return home, I was astounded by old Morris taking me by the arm.

"Fred," he said, "I took you for a fool, and a tailor's dummy. I see you can act like a man under difficulties. Nothing like trouble to bring a man to his senses. Come to the counting-house in the morning. Be off; Winnie's keeping a place for you by her side."

I went to the counting-house the next morning, and came away with tears in my eyes, and they were not caused by the old man saying I was to talk no nonsense to Winnie for two years. In fact, I am now a partner in the firm, and—is it?—impossible!—yes, it is—fifteen years ago this very day.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Influence of Benjamin Franklin.

"See here, old woman," Henry observed with his eyes intently fixed on a "Poor Will's Almanac" of 1827.

"Now, what is it?" said Mrs. Archibald, without removing her hands from the pie dough.

"Why, that great and good man, Benjamin Franklin, who writ into this almanac afore you was born, says, 'Never argue at home.'"

"Of course not. Any fool might know that."

"But it's a good idea of him, notwithstanding."

"No, 'taint. I knowed that much afore your old Ben Franklin was ever thought of."

"Then why don't you try it on once in a while?"

"Try what on?"

"Not arguing at home."

"Who's arguing, I'd like to know?"

"Why, you are."

"I ain't."

"You are."

"I ain't; you are; ain't; yar; ain't; yar; hain't-yar-hain't-yar-hain't."

"You, Martha," she screamed, "where's that poker? What on the face of the airth is the reason everything in the house is out of the road when it can do the most good?"

Henry made a break for the door, but she saw the movement, and grabbing up a lump of dough as big as a watermelon she brought it down over his head and gave it a twist around his neck, as though she was putting the finishing touches on an apple dumpling, while Henry, blinded by the involuntary mask, fled across the front room only to fall out of the open window, breaking the eggs he had for breakfast across the sill, and dropping through the open cellar door into the coal pile, where the old woman held him at bay with a soft pumpkin pie, while Martha scrubbed the dough out of his ears and the smut off his nose with the stove brush she had been using up stairs.

When Henry got out he confidentially button holed Oxtoby and remarked, with a cautious look over his shoulder: "I always thought Ben Franklin was a fool, and now I'm convinced of it."

Odd Epitaphs.

In Stepney churchyard, London, is the following quaint epitaph on Captain John Dunch, who died in 1697:

Though Boreas' blasts and Neptune's waves
Have tossed me to and fro,
In spite of both, by God's decree,
I anchor here below,
Where I do now at anchor ride
With many of our fleet;
Yet once again I must set sail,
Our Admiral, Christ, to meet.

This on a noted juggler:

Death came to see thy tricks, and cut in twain
Thy thread—why did'st not make it whole again?

This on Little Stephen, a famous Suffolk fiddler:

Stephen and Time are now both even;
Stephen beat Time; now Time's beat Stephen.

On a notorious miser:

Here lyeth Father Sparges,
Who died to save charges.

On a lawyer named Strange:

Here lies an honest lawyer—that's Strange.

This on an undertaker:

Here lieth Robin Masters—faith, 'twas hard
To take away our honest Robin's breath;
But surely Robin was full well prepared—
Robin was always looking out for death.

In the churchyard of Linton is the following inscription, designed, no doubt, "to teach the rustic moralist to die":

Remember, man, that 'passeth by,
As thou is now, so once was I;
And as I is so must thou be;
Prepare thyself to follow me.

Underneath some irreverent wag wrote:

To follow you is not my intent,
Until I know which way you went.

Leaves and Ferns.

There are many ways of using ferns and autumn leaves. Grouped as bouquets in vases and baskets, or wreathing brackets and pictures, they are as effective as flowers or evergreens. If you have them in plenty a wreath made by tying twigs and ferns together—not too closely—with a thread which will not show from the floor, will be pretty arranged around the room near the ceiling. Bright colored leaves tied on the picture cords give the effect of a vine suspending the frame. If your curtains are of lace, pin a small bunch of ferns and one or two leaves on them where they fall open when drawn back. Real pretty window shades may be made of white paper, cambric bordered, with leaves fastened on with mucilage, and with a bouquet in the centre. These, however, do not roll up well and must be kept stationary, either half or wholly drawn. A dead branch fastened against the wall, bearing an empty bird's nest, is an ornament as odd as it is pretty. The large flat fungi found on old trees make pretty brackets for the support of a tiny pot holding a wild vine or drooping fern. In going into the woods for treasures do not forget to dig up ferns, etc., by the roots; and be sure to gather all the mosses possible. Then, when safe home with your prizes, fill an old platter with sand and wood mould, placing broken bits of crockery and charcoal at the bottom for drainage. Cover with mosses, plant your ferns among them, and all winter long you will have a bed of greenery—a bit of woodland in your parlor. Brown oak leaves, varnished, make tasteful frames for photograph or steel engravings, and ferns grouped flat on black velvet stretched over a smooth board give the effect of a good picture at small cost.

Lately moss pictures have come into fashion, and the results produced by artistic taste and a neat touch are really wonderful. A shred of mildewed cornhusk pasted smoothly down makes a capital imitation of a lake; brown pine needles answer for rail-fences, bits of bark serve as ruins and rocks, while tiny lichens and mosses come in for grasses and for foliage. Dark, dry leaves give the ground work—imitating bare earth as well as oil paint does. Crayons will be needed for skies, which must be shaded in blue and yellow, with white clouds. A gray leaf forms a bluff, a brown one a distant hill, and thus using your taste and judgment in the work you will find the picture grow under your hands into a landscape, which will form a fit ornament for the parlor or sitting-room, and which will require inspection to be told from an oil painting. Models covered with glass shades are easier of accomplishment as rocks and bits of wood. Small toy figures, etc., may be employed in the work. For this the foundation must be smooth pine board painted dark-brown or grass-green, according to your fancy. Upon the board, moss, twigs, leaves, etc., are piled—the work forming pleasant occupation for leisure hours and a pretty decoration for bracket, table, or etagere when finished.

The Preachings of Nature.

Nature is emblematical to man. The autumn leaves fall, but are not lost. They die, but are not annihilated. The leaves decay, but the bud is a promise of renovation. Black clouds in the sky lower, but sun shine dispels them. The bright star sets in the western horizon, but again rises in the east. Night comes on, but day succeeds it. Winter steals on apace, but spring comes after. The song of the birds has ceased, but to be renewed.

Sun shine and shower, heat and cold, summer and winter, decay and renovation—all nature—speak to man in varied tones, gentle or stern, but he seldom understands her language.

Nature says to man, "You fall like the leaf, but you are not lost. You die, but you are not annihilated. You decay, but a germ of after life is in you. Shadows, like clouds, cross your path, but brighter days, like sunshine, will succeed. Your star appears to be extinguished or set for ever, but it re-appears in another direction. When your night comes on it is not eternal, but day will re-appear. Your ice bound winter (fit emblem of despair) soon brings spring, the emblem of hope. Your pleasures, like the migratory birds, at times seem all to have departed, but never mind, they will some day come back and renew their song."

Tell-Tale Lips.

I have noticed, said Leigh Hunt, that lips become more or less contracted in the course of years, in proportion as they are accustomed to express good humor and generosity, or peevishness or a contracted mind. Remark the effect which a moment of ill-temper and grudginess has upon the lips, and judge what may be expected from a habitual series of such movements. Remark the reverse, and make similar judgment. The mouth is the frankest part of the face; it cannot in the least conceal its sensations. We can hide neither ill-temper with it, nor good; we may affect what we please, but affectation will not help us. In a wrong cause it will only make our observers resent the endeavor to impose on them. The mouth is the seat of one class of emotions, and the eyes are of another; or, rather, it expresses the same emotions, but in greater detail, and with greater irrepressible tendency to be in motion. It is the region of smiles and dimples, and of trembling earnestness; of a sharp sorrow, or full-breathing joy, of candor, of reserve, of anxious care, or liberal sympathy. The mouth, out of it many sensibilities, may be fancied throwing up one great expression into the eye—as many lights in a city reflect a broad luster into the heavens.

The Latest Science of Winning Battles.

It is interesting to note the alterations which have taken place in the methods of warfare, even when they do not include such radical changes as that caused by the invention of gunpowder. No age lights like its predecessor, and there were notable changes in the form of attack and defense even where so much depended upon personal valor and discipline, and where there were so few essential changes in the form of weapons, as in the long history of the Roman Conquests. In our own day, the form of fighting has changed very essentially with armies, although not in quite such a marked degree as with navies. In the Napoleonic wars there is mention of field fortifications or earthworks for an army actually engaged in a campaign. Battles were won by the massing of artillery, by cavalry and infantry charges and both combatants maneuvered in open field without thought of improvising protection by the spade. Battles are hardly more fought in that manner now than with lances and bows for weapons. The old muzzle-loading musket made it possible that there should be successful charges in which a vast column of men could be hurled on a line and creak it, although its head was destroyed by one volley, or even two. It is not so now, since the breech-loader has come into use. The space has to be very short, and the momentum very great, that will carry a charging column into a redoubt defended by breech-loaders, as has been shown to the cost of the Russians in the attacks upon Plevna. Gen. Skobeloff in one instance rushed forward three supporting columns to the first charging body, and the last only carried the line into the redoubt which he was afterward compelled to evacuate. Since the American war, the spade also has become appreciated, and has altered the condition of land fighting almost as much as the use of armor in naval engagements. It gives an immense advantage to the defensive. During the last years of our war, not an army took up the most temporary position without earthworks, and defences scooped out with tin plates and cups saved many a soldier's life, and defeated many a desperate attack. Ten minutes spade work often puts a regiment in position to defy the attack of a brigade.

The Use of the Diamond.

The Boston Courier, in speaking of the use of the diamond, says, the services of the diamond as an ornament, are so conspicuous that few people ever think of it as an article of usefulness. With the one well known exception of the glazier, no tradesman or mechanic is supposed to put it to any practical purpose, or to estimate it by any other standard than that of beauty and rarity. A scientific gentleman, well acquainted with mining operations, points out a very important use which is made of the diamond in sinking shafts and piercing rocks. Experience has shown that the employment of an instrument so costly is amply justified by the saving in time effected by substituting it for a cheaper and blunter weapon, and the consequence is that in a great many mines and tunnels it is already used for boring the hardest rocks. The invention is by no means new, but few people know the exact nature of the *modus operandi* or its extreme simplicity. A cylindrical tube of steel is fitted at one of its ends with a number of stones set at regular intervals round its rim, and arranged to resemble a row of teeth so that when the tube is made to revolve on its axis these teeth act as a circular saw, and rapidly cut their way into even the hardest granite. At the end of the tube first set in motion may be attached by welding them firmly, any number of similar tubes, and the spinning movement is communicated to the whole of the long gimlet by an engine applied to its further extremity.

The perforator travels with a marvelous rapidity, and the rock, as it is cut, pushes its way into the tube, from which it is afterward extracted, sometimes in lengths of as much as six feet. At Bolmisch Bood, in some difficult workings through the quartz rock, a passage of 40 feet in length was cut with one of those instruments in 24 hours, whereas, with any other tools, it would have taken five or six times as long, with little or no economy of expense. The diamonds do not, of course, last forever, and the loss of one generally destroys for the time the efficiency of the machine. But they can be replaced, and that more readily, inasmuch as stones of an inferior kind seem to act as well as those of the first water.

Boracic Acid for Skin Diseases.

Surgeon Major Watson reports in the India Medical Gazette, that he has lately employed boracic acid with very great success as an external application in the treatment of dermatophyta, or vegetable paracitic diseases of the skin. He was, it appears, induced to try this remedy from witnessing its employment as an antiseptic in the Edinburg infirmary wards. The diseases in which he has hitherto used boracic acid have been the various forms of tinea, especially that very troublesome form of the disease which affects the scrotum and inner sides of the thighs of many Europeans in India. Dr. Watson declares that the external application of a solution of boracic acid acts like a charm in such cases. An aqueous solution of boracic acid of a drachm to the ounce, or as much as the water will take up at ordinary temperature, is employed. The affected parts, he says, should be well bathed with the solution twice daily, some little friction being used, and it should not be wiped off, but allowed to dry on the part. Altogether, he regards it as preferable to all other remedies of the same class.

"Take Your Head Out of the Light."

It often happens these days, when the car-lights are lit early, that many of the passengers strive to occupy the time riding to their homes in reading the evening newspapers. It happens, too, quite frequently that, thoughtlessly no doubt, those who do not care for reading seem to care quite as little for the convenience or comfort of those who do, and by the positions in which they hold their heads, shut out the faint light from the readers, when a little attention to ordinary civility would enable them to just as readily take their heads out of the light.' Such courtesy costs nothing, and though the action be so slight as to be unnoticed, it may prove quite a comfort to the man sitting beside you, and save him from some unkind thoughts of you which he would hardly care to whisper into your ear, or to which you would care to listen. It is a good rule to go through this world with, to "take your head out of the light" whenever you find it casting a shadow over the comfort of anyone else, and especially when it can be of no manner of service to you personally to do so.

Every day brings many opportunities for a man to "take his head out of the light" in business, social, or domestic life. It simply consists in watching for the chances of doing unto others what you would have others do unto you. It is one of thousands of little things that go to make up the comforts and amenities of life. You may exercise it if you will fifty times a day, and the oftener you practice it the more you will find "it doeth good like a medicine." And so we end this homily to each of our readers by saying as we began "take your head out of the light."

Swift and His Servant.

Dean Swift, while on a journey, and stopping at a tavern, desired his servant John—who, by the way, was as eccentric as his master—to bring him his boots. John brought up his boots in the same state as they were in the evening previous. "Why didn't you polish my boots?" said the Dean.—"There's no use in polishing them," said the man, "for they would soon be dirty again." "Very true," said the Dean, and he put on the boots. Immediately after he went down to the landlady, and told her on no account to give his servant any breakfast. The Dean breakfasted, and then ordered his horse out. As he was ready to start John ran to him and said: "Mr. Dean, I haven't got my breakfast yet." "O," replied the witty divine, "there's no use in your breakfasting, for you would soon be hungry again." John, finding his theory thrown back on himself, submitted to the privation with the same stoicism as did his master with the boots. On they rode, the Dean in front, reading his prayer-book, and the man behind at a respectful distance, when they were met by a gentleman, who, after eyeing the Dean very closely, accosted the servant with: "I say, my man, you and your master seem to be a sober pair; may I ask who you are, and where you are going?" "We are going to heaven," said John, "my master is praying and I am fasting." The gentleman looked again in wonderment at the master and man and rode off.

Hereditary Superstition in Saxony.

At one of this year's meetings of the Dresden Naturalists Society "Isis," says London Nature, Herr Schuster read an interesting extract from a chronicle of the town of Meissen, dating from the year 1660 and written by Peter Albinus, in which the mines in the environs of Meissen are described. Among the natural products of the district the author mentions the numerous vases and urns which were frequently excavated, and were superstitiously believed to have grown in the ground. People at that time believed them to be inhabited by dwarfs, and that when winter approached they sank down deeper into the earth; while in Spring, particularly in May, they again rose to the surface and thus formed a flat little cone above themselves. Although Albinus himself thinks this belief rather too coarse, and ventures his opinion that the objects in question are artificial—thus showing that already three hundred years ago the interest in these remains of prehistoric times was a vivid one—it is to be regretted that the superstition we have mentioned has even up to the day not yet died out entirely, since a great part of the uneducated masses in Saxony are still of the same opinion with regard to the vases and urns.

The New French Breechloader.

The Gras musket, the new breech-loader which the French are putting into the hands of their troops, is in many respects an improvement on the Chassepot, as the Chassepot itself was a superior weapon to the famous Prussian needle-gun. The Chassepot had two serious defects. In rapid firing it grew heated to such an extent as to blister the fingers of the soldier as he reloaded, and it soon became clogged and foul with the black residum of the gunpowder. M. Gras, preserving the former gauge, has applied himself to construct a piece free from these faults. He has replaced the combustible silk cartridge by a neat metal one. For the easily-broken needle he substitutes a tiny hammer. A tinier claw, the mechanism of which is set in motion as the musket is cocked, tosses out the shell of the metal cartridge, and leaves the chamber clear and bright for a fresh loading. The new musket, more certain and more convenient than its predecessor, carries farther than the Chassepot, making good practice at thirteen hundred English yards. The French army, in case of need, would embark well provided on the rough and bloody work of war.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Harbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 19, 1878.

CONGRESSMAN MITCHELL voted for the anti discrimination bill.

ATTORNEY GENERAL Devens will remain in the Cabinet to avoid political complications that would result in filling his place.

THE Republican party achieved its success last fall on the issue of honest money and equal *rights*, and on that issue it will win every time.

THE House passed a bill on Tuesday, appropriated $150,000 for the deficiency in the Postoffice Department. This will prevent the discontinuance of the postal-cars January 1st as was threatened.

THE Bellefonte *Watchman* believes that the election in Centre county was generally conducted fair, and fears that Curtin will have some trouble to prove all the charges of fraud that he makes in his elaborate bill of specifications.

REPRESENTATIVE HEWITT is one of the few Democrats at Washington who is said to be anxious for the investigation of the cipher dispatches. He says that the investigation would only injure a few members of his party, while, if an investigation is resisted, the whole party will have to bear the blame.

THE Philadelphia *Times* states that Col. Dunkel will make no appointments from those counties in which he ran behind his ticket. But we have not yet heard that the *Times* has been appointed as Dunkel's official organ, and it is unfortunately a paper whose predictions are proverbially unreliable.

WE understand that some of the friends of Judge H. W. Williams, of this district, are urging his appointment to the office of Attorney General under the incoming administration. The Governor certainly could not make a better selection, and the appointment would give great satisfaction to his constituents in the northern tier.

ACCORDING to the *Graphic's* London special General Grant will return home towards the end of 1879 and accept the Presidential candidature. He will be the only American ex-President who will have made the personal acquaintance of almost every one of the rulers of Europe and with the leading statesmen of England and the continent.

THE oil people are very much delighted with the passage of the Reagan anti-discrimination bill by the House of Representatives. The Parker Exchange has sent its congratulations and thanks to Speaker Randall and Harry White, and has telegraphed to Senators Wallace and Cameron that they are expected to vote for the bill when it comes up in the Senate. Senator Cameron will be able to keep himself busy for the next four or five weeks hoping the bill won't come up till *after* the Senatorial election.—*Phila. Times.*

THE Crawford *Journal* says that Plummer's contest for Hon. S. B. Dick's seat in Congress is a clear case of blackmail, as there is no ground for the charges. In Mercer county, where the principal irregularities are said to have been committed, Judge McDermott, a Democrat, counted and recounted the returns from the various polls, and as Warren C. Plummer is himself a strong Democrat, he displays but little faith in Democratic honesty. *It is said that* neither Plummer nor his friends have the money to carry on the contest, and no monied man will help him. It is claimed to be a dodge to bleed Col. Dick, but he won't bleed.

IT appears that the Oil Producers' Union proposes to have something to say at Harrisburgh about the election of a speaker on the assembling of the Legislature. Some of the producers are reported as favoring Mr. Long, of Pittsburg, on the ground that he voted for the Free Pipe bill and anti-Discrimination bill last winter, and that he will give the oil men every guarantee of a fair show. Others are reported as being violently opposed to him. Mr. Hall, of Philadelphia, is a prominent candidate, from the east, and is an oilman. He will receive strong support. The oil question will be a leading feature in the Legislature this winter, and at the present time it is hard to predict what the attitude of the Oil Producers' Union will be. The oil interests are so vast, and the organization of the union has become so powerful, that it will be able to *force* a recognition of its interests. There is every indication at present that there will *be lively times* at Harrisburg this winter.—*Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin.*

The Way to Resume.

Secretary Sherman has issued a circular of instructions concerning specie resumption. He quotes the law and says, as its effect will be to remove any practical difference in the value of coin and notes as the circulating medium after the first of January, no distinction between them will be made in keeping, rendering or settling the accounts of public officers involving the transactions which occur subsequently to that date. Matured coupons of the United States and checks issued by the Treasurer of the United States for interest or principal of public debt by law payable in coin will be paid by the Assistant Treasurer at New York upon the presentation in coin, or if the claimant prefers, by said Treasurer or by any other independent Treasury office in United States notes. Such *registered interest payable* by law in coin as is paid on schedules at any other office than New York, will *also be* paid in coin by check on the Assistant Treasurer at New York, which check may be cashed in United States notes if the holder prefer or if the claimant prefers such interest may be paid in United States notes by the officer charged with the payment of the schedule. Any check or draft hereafter drawn in payment of public obligations, by law payable in coin, will have that fact plainly noted thereon.

PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S case will have its next hearing January 3d.

SENATOR THURMAN declines to become the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio next year.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, of Louisiana and Potter Committee celebrity, turns up as city editor of the Eureka City (Nev.) *Sentinel.*

SAMUEL J. TILDEN has won a suit in the Supreme Court of Michigan against the First National Bank of Negaunee, involving $90,000.

FIFTY tons' weight, 840,700 numbers of Shupe's Greenback *Advocate* have made their way into the paper stock of Allen Brothers' paper mill at Sandy Hill They were held at the New York postoffice for want of prepayment of postage.

MRS. JOSHUA WALKER, of Providence, R. I., laughed herself to death last Friday, her merriment being caused by her husband salting pork with sugar through mistake. She was but twenty years of age, and had been married but a short time.

EX-GOV. CURTIN'S notice of contest, served on Seth H. Yocum's seat in the next Congress, covers seventy pages of legal cap, closely written, and consists of ninety-two specifications. He charges that several hundred illegal votes were thrown.

THE term of the Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio will soon expire, and there is a great deal of figuring for the place, which is worth $34,000 a year—*more* than any salaried officer under under the United States, with the exception of the President, receives.

GENERAL CAMERON denies that he ever accused Wade Hampton of shooting his brother, Col. James Cameron, as stated by Eli Perkins in the New York *Sun.* Indeed the story was believed by but few, as the writer is known as a notorious liar, and it was General Cameron's misfortune to fall into his hands, be interviewed, and have words put into his mouth that he never used.

IT IS related that when General Cary, the great Greenback leader, was in Washington he got aboard an avenue chariot. Immediately in front of him was the ponderous Illinois Senator, Davis. "Senator Davis, I believe," said Cary, extending his hand. "I am General Cary, of Ohio." "You are, are you?" replied Davis, whereupon he jerked the bell rope, stopped the chariot and got out.

COME to add figures, it is ascertained that more grain has been transported through the Erie Canal this year than in an preceding year. The aggregate, 58,786,504 bushels, is double that carried in the season of 1876. The number of boats clearing from Buffalo is a third more than in 1877, and the receipts for tolls are correspondingly larger. Something like 18,000,000 bushels have gone east from Buffalo by rail, also a very marked increase. There is joy in Buffalo, and it reaches all along the line of the canal.

JOHN S. MORTON who, on Tuesday, in Philadelphia, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for embezzlement, was a year and a half ago one of the foremost men of that city. He lived like a nabob, was a prominent Democratic politician, a leading promoter of the Centennial Exhibition, and President of the Permanent Exhibition which succeeded it. He traced his ancestry back to a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His downfall and punishment should do something to burnish up the faded maxim, that "law is no respecter of persons." His embezzlements were from a street railroad company of which he was President. The Secretary of the road shared in the crime and receives the same measure of punishment as his chief.

HUNTER, the Philadelphia merchant, who was convicted some time since of the murder of John M. Armstrong, in Camden, N J., will be hanged on January 10th, his appeal to the court of last resort having failed. Hunter was in good circumstances, financially, and to secure a debt which Armstrong owed him had the latter's life insured for a large sum. After some time he conceived the terrible crime of having Armstrong murdered in order to secure the amount of life insurance, and hired a disreputable character to assassinate him. One night last spring, Hunter and his hired assassin followed Armstrong from Philadelphia to Camden, and murdered him. The hired assassin was arrested by detectives, and made a confession. He also testified against Hunter, securing his conviction.

Erie Railway Gauge.

George R. Blanchard, Vice-President of the Erie Railroad, states the laying of the third rail to reduce the gauge of the road to the same width as that of its western connections will be completed from Buffalo to Jersey City about the 1st of January. Third rails have been laid from Buffalo to Carbondale, Luzerne county, Pa., the anthracite coal field, 270 miles. At Carbondale connection is made with a system of railroads giving the Erie additional outlet to Philadelphia and passenger connection to Long Branch. The company has built 3,000 narrow gauge cars and forty new consolidation engines. The new line into New-England will be opened on the first of June. It will run over the Erie to Binghamton and over the Delaware and Hudson to Mechanicsville; from this point over the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad.

WE ARE glad to learn that the name of Hon. Henry W. Williams of Tioga, will be presented to Governor Hoyt for Attorney General. No lawyer or Judge, in this part of the State at least, is more universally esteemed and respected than Judge Williams. He has long been the choice of the Republicans in his own section for Judge of the Supreme Court, and had he been nominated, would have been an ornament to that bench.

A profound, clear and scholarly lawyer, an impartial and learned Judge, he is abundantly qualified to be a wise and safe legal adviser to the new Governor, while his unblemished character and genial manners will make the appointment, if it should be made, a popular one with the people.

The bar of Warren county are unanimous in his favor, and Governor Hoyt will be fortunate if he secures so good an officer as Judge Williams in his Cabinet. —*Warren Mail.*

THE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BILL.

TEXT OF THE ACT AS IT PASSED THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—THE FIGHT NOW IN THE SENATE.

Below is given the Reagan Anti-Discrimination act, exactly as it passed the House at Washington last week. The bill now goes to the Senate, where, probably a vigorous fight will be made by the agents of the railroad companies. The vote stood 136 to 101.

After the enacting clause the bill reads: That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, engaged alone or associated with others in the transportation of property by railroad from one State or Territory to, or through, one or more other States or Territories of the United States, or to or from any foreign country, directly or indirectly, to charge to or receive, from any person or persons, any greater or less rate or amount of freight, compensation or reward than is charged to or received from any other person or persons for like and contemporaneous service, in the carrying, receiving, delivering, storing, or handling of the same. And all persons, engaged as aforesaid, shall furnish, without discrimination, the same facilities for the carriage, receiving, delivery, storage, and handling of all property of like character carried by him or them, and shall perform with equal expedition the same kind of services connected with the contemporaneous transportation thereof as aforesaid. No break, stoppage, or interruption, nor any contract, agreement, or understanding, shall be made to prevent the carriage of any property from being and being treated as one continuous carriage, in the meaning of this act, from the place of shipment to the place of destination, unless such stoppage, interruption, contract, arrangement, or understanding was made in good faith for some practical and necessary purpose, without any attempt to avoid or interrupt such continuous carriage, or to evade any of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property, as aforesaid, directly or indirectly to allow any rebate, drawback, or other advantage, in any form, upon shipments made or services rendered, as aforesaid, by him or them.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the carriage, receiving, storage, or handling of property, as mentioned in the first section of this act, to enter into any combination, contract, or agreement, by changes of schedule, carriage in different cars, breaking car loads into less than car loads, or by any other means, with intent to prevent the carriage of such property from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination, whether carried on one or several railroads. And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons carrying property, as aforesaid, to enter into any contract, agreement or combination, for the pooling of freights, of different and competing railroads, by dividing between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion of them.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property, as provided in the first section of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation per car load of similar property for carrying, receiving, storing, forwarding or handling the same *for a shorter than for a longer* distance in one continuous carriage.

SEC. 5. That all persons engaged in carrying property, as provided by the first section of this act, shall adopt and keep posted up schedules, which shall plainly state:

First. The different kinds and classes of property to be carried;

Second. The different places between which such property shall be carried;

Third. The rates of freight and prices of carriage between such places, and for all services connected with the receiving, delivery, hauling, unloading, storing or handling the same.

Such schedules may be changed from time to time, as hereinafter provided.—Copies of such schedules shall be printed in plain, large type, at least the size of ordinary pica, and shall be kept plainly posted for public inspection in at least two places in every depot where freights are received or delivered; and no such schedule shall be changed in any particular except by the substitution of another schedule containing the specifications above required, which substitute schedule shall plainly state the time when it shall go into effect, and copies of which, printed as aforesaid, shall be posted as above provided, at least *five days before the same* shall go into effect; and the same shall remain in force until another schedule shall, as aforesaid, be substituted. And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in carrying property on railroads as aforesaid, after thirty days after the passage of this act, to charge or receive more or less compensation for the carriage, receiving, delivery, hauling, unloading, handling, or storing of any of the property contemplated by the first section of this act than shall be specified in such schedule as may at the time be in force.

SEC. 6. That each and all of the provisions of this act shall apply to all property, and the receiving, delivery, hauling, unloading, handling, storing, or carriage of the same on one actually or substantially continuous carriage, or as part of such continuous carriage, as provided for in the first section of this act, and the compensation therefor, whether such property be carried wholly on one railroad or partly on several railroads and whether such services are performed or compensation paid or received by or to one person alone or in connection with another or other persons.

SEC. 7. That each and every act, matter, or thing in this act declared to be unlawful is hereby prohibited; and in case any person or persons, as defined in this act, engaged as aforesaid, shall do, suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter or thing in this act prohibited or forbidden, or shall omit to do any act, matter or thing in this act required to be done, or shall be guilty of any violation of the provisions of this act, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay to the person or persons who may sustain damage thereby a sum equal to three times the amount of the damages so sustained, to be recovered by the person or persons so damaged by suit in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, where the person or persons causing such damage can be found, or may have an agent, office, or place of business; and the person or persons so offending shall for each offense forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars, to be recovered by the United States, by action in any Circuit or District Court aforesaid, one-half of such penalty and penalties, when collected, to be paid to the informer. Any action to be brought as aforesaid to recover any such penalty or damages may be considered, and if so brought shall be regarded, as a subject of equity jurisdiction, and discovery and affirmative relief may be sought and obtained therein. In any such action so brought as a case of equitable cognizance, preliminary or final injunctions may, without allegation or proof of damage to any plaintiff or complainant, be granted upon proper application, restraining, forbidding and prohibiting the commission or continuance of any acts, matters, or things, within the terms or purview of this act, prohibited or forbidden. In any action aforesaid, and upon any application for any injunction above provided for, any director, officer, receiver or trustee of any corporation or company aforesaid, or any receiver, trustee, or person aforesaid, or any agent of any such corporation or company, receiver, trustee, or person aforesaid, or any of them alone or with any other person or persons, party or parties, may and shall be compelled to attend, appear, and testify and give evidence, and no claim that any such testimony or evidence might not tend to criminate the person testifying or giving evidence shall be of any avail, but such evidence or testimony shall not be used as against such person on the trial of any indictment against him. The attendance and appearance of any of the persons who as aforesaid may be compelled to appear or testify, and the giving of the testimony or evidence by the same, respectively, and the production of books and papers, thereby, may and shall be compelled, the same as in the case of any other witness; and in case any such deposition or evidence, or the production of any books or papers may be desired or required for the purpose of applying for or sustaining any injunction as aforesaid, the same, and the production of books and papers, may and shall be had, taken, and compelled, by or before any United States Commissioner, or in any manner provided or to be provided for, as to the taking of other depositions or evidence, or the attendance of witnesses, or the production of other books or papers, in or by chapter seventeen of title thirteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States. In actions to be brought as aforesaid, damages sustained in the period of a month or part of a month may be regarded as and counted or declared upon, or complained of generally, and as one separate cause of action, and so, whether such damages be sustained in one month or in different months; and such separate causes of action may be joined in the action. No action aforesaid shall be sustained unless brought within one year after the cause of action shall accrue.

SEC. 8. That any director or officer of any corporation or company, acting or engaged as aforesaid, or any receiver or trustee, lessee or person acting or engaged as aforesaid, or any agent of any such corporation, or company, receiver, trustee or person aforesaid, or of them alone, or with any other corporation, company, person or party, who shall directly or indirectly do, or cause or willingly suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter or thing in this act prohibited or forbidden, or directly or indirectly aid or abet therein; or shall directly or indirectly omit or fail to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, or cause or willingly suffer or permit any act matter or thing so directed or required to be done not to be so done; or shall directly or indirectly aid or abet any such omission or failure; or shall directly or indirectly be guilty of any infraction of this act, or directly or indirectly aid or abet therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 9. That nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, receiving, storage, handling, or forwarding of property less than an ordinary car-load, or wholly within one State or Territory, and not destined for carriage in another State or Territory, or going to or coming from some foreign country, or to property carried for the United States at lower rates of freight and charges than for the general public, or to the transportation of articles free or at reduced rates of freight for charitable purposes, or to or from public fairs and expositions for exhibition.

SEC. 10. That the words person or persons" as used in this act, except where otherwise provided, shall be construed and held to mean person or persons, officer or officers, corporation or corporations, company or companies, receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees, lessee or lessees, agent, or agents, or other person or persons acting or engaged in any of the matters and things mentioned in this act.

OF the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, twenty-one voted for the anti-Discrimination bill, and three (Messrs. Bridges, Mackey and Smith) against it. Messrs. Collins and O'Neill did not vote. Speaker Randall, it is said, favored the passage of the bill.

"What are you going to do About it?"

Because the penalties of physiological laws are not executed speedily, some fancy they are void. But when the system breaks down, and almost hopeless complications arise, which the family physician, by reason of his limited experience, fails to relieve, the pertinency of the above inquiry is apparent. Many remedies have been specially prepared for these cases, and many physicians are bidding for their patronage. As before making a purchase of land, a "search" is required, and the title carefully examined, so invalids should carefully investigate the claims of any physician offering to treat chronic diseases. Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are well known and have effected many cures where eminent physicians have failed, yet to accommodate surgical and complicated cases, and those desirous of being restored speedily Dr. Pierce has erected an elegant sanitarium, at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. *No institution in the world offers* advantages superior to those found in this establishment. Half a score of physicians are in attendance, several of whom have been prominently connected with leading American and European Hospitals. Every improved facility for hastening a cure that a liberal expenditure of money could secure can here be found. Before fully deciding where to go, address Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, for circular

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned auditor, appointed at the adjourned term of the Court of Common Pleas for McKean county, held on the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1878, to distribute the money in the hands of C. S. King, sheriff of said county, arising from the sale of the property of Salo Gallew-ski, *et. al.* No. 2-6. September Term, 1878, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of G. A. Berry, Esq., Bradford, Pa., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 3d, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m. Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming the proceeds of said sale to be present at above mentioned time and place and present their claims; or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

A. L. KINKEAD, Auditor.

n5-4t

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the

Olean, Bradford & Warren Rail Road Company

will be held on the second Monday of January, 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the company in Eldred, Pa., for the purpose of electing a president and directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

C. S. CARY, Sec'y.

December 10, 1878.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the

Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburgh Rail Road Company

for the election of a President and twelve Directors, will be held at the village of Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania, on *Monday, the* (3d day of January, 1879. The polls will open at one o'clock p. m.

A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

n5-3w

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the

McKean & Buffalo Railroad Company

will be held at the Company's Office, Smethport, Pa., on Monday, the 13th day of *January*, 1879, at which meeting the election of Directors for the ensuing year will take place.

G. MACFARLANE, Sec'y.

Penn Yan Mystery.

The New Illustrated Weekly Family Newspaper of Leon and Harriet Lewis, 8 pages containing

Stories. Lady Redwoode's Daughter, by Mrs. Harriet Lewis; Count of Monte Cristo, by Alex. Dumas. Sir Allyn's Enemy, by Leon Lewis. 8ct. Portrait of Dumas and other illustrations.

Voyages and Travels. A ride through Islam. Turkey to India. Year in South Africa, by Lady Barker. Six months in the Sandwich Islands. Around the World, by Mrs. Brassey, etc. Illustrated.

Geographical. Vestiges of Atlantis, the Continent that existed 12,000 years ago between Europe and America. The Lost anchor of Columbus. Current Explorations, etc. With Map of Atlantis.

Science. The Religion of the Great Pyramid. Discovery of Vulcan. The Moons of Mars.

Leading Articles. The Real Business of Existence. True Capital and True Riches. The Relations of this Life to the Life to Come. Is an Age of "Miracles" at Hand?

Terms. Single copy, one year, $3. Four copies, $10. Eight copies, $20. Single copies 6 cents each. The publisher for Club of eight entitled to copy free. Delivered to news-agents and booksellers in any quantity, direct from our office at $2.25 per hundred. Remittances at our risk only in P. O. orders on Penn Yan, or Banker's drafts on New York.

Address, LEON & HARRIET LEWIS, Publishers, Penn Yan, N. Y.

b-4-4t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT Armstrongs Jewelry Store

may be found a full assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.

Roger's Best Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. Castors, Cake Baskets, Syrup Cups, Mugs, Pickle Dishes, Napkin Rings, and all Goods Manufactured by Rogers Bros.

A FULL LINE OF TOYS FOR THE "LITTLE FOLKS."

A FULL LINE OF PRESENTS FOR THE "BIG ONES."

Agent for the Howe Sewing Machine

Agent for WANAMAKER & BROWNS' LARGEST CLOTHING HUOSE IN AMERICA.

Call And Get Prices—Buy And Be Happy.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

HEATH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If y ur Druggist will not supply send 25 cents *or one box to* Barrick, Keller & Co. 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-22 y1

MRS. J. R. SHOEMAKER,

TEACHER OF

Instumental & Vocal Music.

in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS. Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons

To the Public.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to the people of Smethport and vicinity that she is prepared to do all kinds of

PLAIN SEWING

in the best possible style and at reasonable rates. Orders may be left at her residence in Mechanicsburg.

15-3m pd MRS. H. L. BURLINGAME.

THE FRIEND OF ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., New York

A CURE FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the system, so as to reach any internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin diseases

Important Caution.—None are genuine unless the signature of *J. Haydock*, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each 15-42 y1). HOLLOWAY & Co., New York.

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.

(Successors to J. L. Gaiteau & Co.)

Manufacturers and Wholesale salers in

Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.

WARREN ROOFING.

Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs," also repairing old gravel roofs promptly and satisfac orily executed.

OFFICE 233 MAIN ST.—2D DOOR ON BALCONY.

W. P. LATIMER STANLEY B. COWING

1530y1

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

☞ Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also *Consumption, Epilepsy* and *Fits* induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may *cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.*

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. 15-49 y1

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

THE SMETHPORT SCHOOLS.

We are happy to say to the public that our schools are now in full working order, under the principalship of Prof. H. H. Bartholomew, ex-County Superintendent of Northumberland County—a gentleman of superior attainments and vast experience as an educator. The schools have been thoroughly graded. A complete course of studies has been prepared and unanimously adopted by the board. The course embraces all the branches taught in our public schools together with the higher English and classical studies necessary to prepare students for any college in the State. The schools are divided into ten departments and these are subdivided into three divisions upon a plan similar to that of the Normal schools. Any living outside of the district desiring the advantages of this school can be admitted on the following terms: For the common branches per term of three months, $3.00, and for each additional branch $1.00 extra. E. L. KNAPP,

15-50-tf Sec'y of Board.

GET YOUR

PRINTING

AT THE

MINER OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RELIABLE HOME COMPANY.

THE BRADFORD MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Is one of our State Institutions.

Organized under our New Constitution; chartered by the State of Pennsylvania to grant Insurance against FIRE and LIGHTNING on the Mutual plan. Let no one form a prejudice against the plans of this Company until they have fully investigated them.

The Company Commences Business with $200,000.

Insurance properly subscribed as the law directs, and pursued to INSURE CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY, giving Insurance at actual cost, and has no intention of building any brown-stone fronts or paying any fance salaries to officers, but doing its business on the square and paying its losses *promptly; and keeping the money at home,* where it should be.

Farm Buildings a Specialty.

They are protected against Lightning, whether fire' ensues or not. The business of the Company is managed by the following Directors, Officers and Citizens;

DIRECTORS.

Col. A. J. Wilcox, Enos Parsons, Dr. B. S. Baker, C. J. Lane, F. S Johnston, L. G. Feck, A. H Borchert, J. K Wallace, D. A. Easterbrook, Joseph Z. Post, I. H. Hilliard.

OFFICERS.

Enos Parsons, President; Dr. H. S. Baker, Vice President; L. G. Aeck, Treasurer; J. K. Wallace, Legal Solicitor; I. H. Hilliard Secretary.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of "The Bradford Mutual Fire Insurance Company," Sept. 2nd, at their office in Bradford, Pa., the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Company under no consideration whatever will insure any frame building in any frame or brick in the borough of Bradford or any other town. And that the business of said Company be principally confined to detached dwellings and detached mercantile property and their contents, and other non-hazardous insurable property.

I. H. HILLIARD, Sec'y.

BETTER TIMES!

And the general Revival in Business now so confidently looked for, will surely bring higher prices for all manufactured goods particularly for *FURNITURE*, which is at present being sold at prices based upon extremely low figures for labor and materials. There cannot be a more favorable TIME to buy, and as we give purchasers the advantage of buying at Retail, at our Factory at Regular Wholesale Prices, we claim that it is the BEST PLACE.

Albert Best & Co.

MANUFACTORY & WAREROOMS.

39 & 41 PERRY STREET,

NEAR MAIN STREET.

BUFFALO, N Y

☞ Photographs to select from will be sent to customers unable to visit our Factory: 1544

Buy only the genuine

BUCKEYE LEO.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Buffalo Scale Co.,

322 to 334 Exchange Street.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. Is especially re- TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

commended as an unfailing cure for *Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency*, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as *Loss*

After Taking

of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence.—The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Harris & Ewing, wholesale dealers, Pittsburg.

☞ Sold in Smethport by all Druggists and by all dealers everywhere. 15-42-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST,

FINEST AND

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever Brought to Smethport.

—to—

Gents' and Boys' Clothing

A SPECIALTY.

—to—

Overcoats to Suit Everybody.

—to—

We have purchased these goods at greatly reduced prices and are selling at figures so low as to

DEFY COMPETITION.

We only ask an inspection of our stock to convince everybody that we have a fine assortment of goods and sell them at lower prices than any other firm in McKean County.

HASKILL & GIFFORD,

Main Street, SMETHPORT

SAVE MONEY

By Trading at the

CENTRAL CASH STORE

HFA LL GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

and MILLINERY

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET. SMETHPORT.

The Best Wagon on Wheels

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN.

Using nothing but

First-Class Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No. . . . . to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. {VITUS G. FISH, KEWIN B. FISH, JNO. C. KNOWLES,} FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

FISH BROS. & CO, Racine, Wis.

CLAPP BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

A FULL LINE OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!

Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

161 State St., CHICAGO.

Vol. XVI. The McKean County Miner, December 19, '78. No. 6.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 19, 1878.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 301, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

W. P. CALLAB, W. M.

G. M SMITH, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST—W. R. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Wilson, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge—M. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge—C. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Fort Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. Deputy.—J. R. Chadwick.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

Commissioners.—Hez. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

Comm'rs Clerk.—Jno. R Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.

County Surveyor—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.

Regular Terms of C. Sess.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—M L Armstrong

Asst Burgess—H L Mead

Council—O M Smith B C Corwin Wm Specht s A Backus N W Abbey J C Hamlin

Constable—M. L. Burlingame.

School Directors—L. Rogers B D Hamlin J I. Knapp E G Brown S Sartwell I. Burlingame

Assessors—E F Walter O W Gallup

Justices—G M Smith P Ford

Auditors—C K Sartwell M A Sprague A B Armstrong

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICE'S, CONSTABLE'S and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Judge Wilson is His Honor this term.

—This is a "fat" week for the hotel keepers.

—Charles Barrett, of Port Allegany, is foreman of the grand jury.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-n4-y1

—The hotels are over flowing and private boarding houses filled.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—The Arabella Root concert cost the Olean lecture course $70 out of pocket.

—H. L. Burlingame is collector of the school and bond taxes for the year 1879.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W.H. Mandeville. tf.

—The offices of the O. B. & W. railroad have been removed from Bradford to Olean.

—The Bradford Mutual is a home institution and makes a specialty of farm property.

—All the Bradford police are here this week, and as a general thing they behave very well.

—C. A. Brown, the Jamestown piano man, died at his residence in that city last Saturday.

—A new democratic paper is to be started at Bellefonte in the interest of Curtin. Why call it democratic?

—It is now contrary to law to kill deer and as Warren never violates the law it is safe to turn the tame ones loose.

—Justice Ward occasionally gives the lawyers practicing at his court lectures on morality, but we are afraid the boys don't heed them.

—The announcement that the Tracy trial was postponed to next term occasioned general disappointment—and no little extra expense to the county.

—A. J. Wheeler, of Deposit is at Rixford. Addison pricked up his ears when he heard of the Doe, Felt & Co. strike, which cannot be very far from his "claim."

—Before the first of January, 1879, the strongest and handsomest bridges in the country will be those on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

—The estimated cost of the Warren Hospital for the Insane was $1,062,000. It will be completed next year and turned over to the State at a cost of $860,000—$200,000 less than the agreement!

—The Bradford *Breeze* says that Dr. Whipple is making preparations for the removal of his family from Belfast to Dallas City. The Doctor has a cozy little house near the depot at Dallas City ready for occupation.

—Judson Howden has retired from the management of the Eldred *Express*, and Bro. Hughes runs his own name up as "editor" as well as proprietor. We are not informed as to who will perform the editorial work.

—Is our civilization a failure? In the Bullion district where a year ago oil wells were flowing a thousand barrels a day and a busy population existed, deer and wildcats are now being shot. The red man has not yet made his appearance.—*Derrick*.

—Some chap has been writing a letter to the *Era* proposing a change of the county seat to Lafayette. As we read it we involuntarily cast an eye out of our window upon the county buildings, and were relieved, and somewhat surprised to see that they were still there. One more letter like the one mentioned will probably start them.

—Smethport merchants are doing an immense trade.

—Hop Sing saves his pig tail. A nolle prosequi was entered in his case at the present term by the District Attorney, who is not a disciple of Kearney.

—District Attorney Smith has occupied the room used by the Episcopal society this week, and it is none too large to accomodate his crowds of visitors.

—The Bradford *Era* is ably represented it this week by its versatile correspondent, Graham. He shaves the Faber with care, precision and good judgment.

—There is such a host of "distinguished arrivals" this week at the hotels, and every private house where a bed or a meal of victuals is at disposal, that we cannot undertake to particularize them.

—M. L. Armstrong has been selling off Christmas presents this week by the arm-full and wagon-load, but he has enough on hand yet to supply every desire of all who are yet unsupplied.

—What more acceptable present can you make your girl or wife than an elegant hat or bonnet? You will find one at W. D. Gallup's, as well also as every other article of ladies' furnishing goods.

—We understand that the children of the M. E. Sunday School are to enjoy the treat of a Christmas tree, in the church, on christmas eve. There will not be much parade over it, but it will be a pleasant affair all the same.

—Lize Pert, a Bradford lady stopping at Sheriff King's residence as a witness in a burglary case, made it lively for one of the deputies yesterday. Lize had taken in a drink too much, and was very Pert, but finally allowed herself to be persuaded.

—A. B. Armstrong can do a neat thing very neatly, as for instance when he presented the editor of the MINER with an elegant diary and note-book. We have not the nerve to keep a diary—and read it—but we prize the book very highly.

—A whole deer hanging in front of Ogilvie's meat market attracted the notice of passers by this week. George keeps everything in the line of game, meats, &c., and folks do say those sausages of his own manufacture are just splendid.

—The Bradford *Era* publishes an account of the commencement of the suit against Sheriff-elect Sartwell, with no other comments than a bare statement of facts. The press of the county will very sensibly keep their hands off and let the courts decide.

—The new oil exchange at Bradford will be duly opened and dedicated during the first or second week of January. It is suggested to hold the dedicatory services in the afternoon, and in the evening a reception with promenade concert, ball and supper.

—Fred. Johnson, of Larrabee, has left with us a sample of violet copying ink of his own make, which is said to be equal, if not superior to any of the much vaunted ink in the market, and can be procured of him very much cheaper. It is used in the offices of the McK. & B. railroad with satisfaction and success.

—Three card monte men are operating on the Buffalo and Philadelphia Railroad. Three of the gamblers were arrested at Ischua one day last week for swindling a man out of $10. They settled the matter by paying back the money. —*Cuba Patriot*.

—The Storms robbery case occupied the greater portion of the attention of the court yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict of *guilty*. There are three parties implicated in the crime, two of whom are the chaps who made the ineffectual attempt to break jail last week.

—The fellow who was so absent-minded that when he came home frequently put his umbrella to bed and stood himself up in the corner, is almost paralleled by the chap who will hang up his coat on a hot stove. Put they say Wilbur is sometimes very absent-minded.

—Bradford is to have a Lecture Course, under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias. Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, the celebrated Arctic explorer, will open the course at the Opera House on or about Dec. 19th. Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips, James Parton, Miss Helen Potter and Josh Billings are expected to appear in the order named.

—It is said that a wealthy Wayne county farmer was recently unloading apples at the Lyons depot, and had the misfortune to drop one of the barrels which broke open, when out from the midst of the apples rolled two large pumpkins. This led to an investigation, when other pumpkins were discovered in other barrels. That lot of apples was not accepted.

—One would scarcely suppose that an officer of the law, whose profession it is to preserve order, would lay himself open to public reprimand by unseemly or disorderly conduct at a public lecture or entertainment. It sometimes happens so, however, as was observed at the lecture in the Court House on Tuesday evening. Such may be the custom in Bradford, though, and when we get to be an oil town we may get used to such things.

—James Macfarlane, Esq., the distinguished geologist and coal operator, has published a novel and interesting work entitled, "An American Geological Railway Guide." It gives the geological formation at every railway station, with notes of interesting points along the lines. It must certainly be a handy thing to have in a Pullman car when one is whizzing through the forest and buzzing o'er the vale.

—The fact that a Pennsylvania young woman has recently puchased a husband, giving the young man's mother a calico dress in exchange for the son, is creating some newspaper comment all over the country. It must be acknowledged that this is not altogether an ordinary event, but it might be if young women would go into the market for husbands in the same way that young men do for wives. A calico dress in these tight times is a good deal to give for a husband, however, and it is probable that quite as good an article can be had at something less if the proper effort were made. It is well enough not to be too extravagant in making these purchases of trifles, as the danger of being dissatisfied with the result is very great.

"PUT IT IN!"

THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA OF THE PURITY OF THE BALLOT-BOX.

We have just listened to a little story relating to the late election, which is too good to keep, and illustrates so truthfully the Democratic idea of the purity of the ballot-box that we will give our readers the benefit of it.

The voters of Hamilton township voted not only for State and County officers, but also upon a proposed change of the the place for holding the elections. The annexation of a portion of Wetmore township. It was thus proposed to change the polls to that place. A certain ancient citizen of Hamilton as it was before the enlargement of its boundaries, who is also a would be leading Democratic politician of the county—a war-horse, in fact—was bitterly opposed to the change. He fought it all day at the polls, and labored zealously to secure votes against it.

As the battle waxed warm he met an acquaintance who had been living in New York State, and had not yet gained a residence or a vote in the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The voter was opposed to the change, was willing to vote, but admitted that he was not a legal voter. The Dem. war-horse said "it makes no difference; get your ticket and put it in." The voter gets his tickets, and among the number is two tickets against the proposed change. The Dem. war-horse says "that's all right; put 'em both in—we need 'em," and piloted him before the inspector, in whose hands the tickets were deposited. Soon after the inspector announces to those present that he has an extra ticket on his hands. The D. w. h. demands to know what it is, and is informed that it is opposed to the change. "Put it in the box," roars the D. w. h., "you have no right to hold the ballots; put it in." The inspector states that he has already deposited one ballot for the voter in regard to the change. "Then take it out and put this in," demands the Democratic apostle, and suiting the action to the word seizes the box to carry his own orders into effect. At this juncture the judge interfered, the war-horse subsided, the ballot-box was saved from spoliation, and the illegal voter was credited with but one vote.

We expect to hear this gentleman at next Democratic convention—a self-constituted delegate—howling about reform and purity of the ballot-box.

Work of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury found a mountain of business on their hands as soon as they were sworn in. They went to work at it with a will, and up to last night had found true bills in the following cases:

Com. vs. S. R. Housel. Larceny.

Same. Feloniously breaking into a shop with intent to commit felony.

Com. vs. D. Henepey and J. W. Addis. Larceny.

Com. vs. W. C. Strait. Murder

Com. vs. G. G. Bennett. Embezzlement.

Com. vs. John Lynch and Thomas Hughes. Breaking prison.

Com. vs. Henepey, J. W. Addie and George Sprout. Larceny.

Com. vs. Oscar Wood. Larceny.

Com. vs. Michael Kelley. Larceny from the person.

Com. vs. John Burns. Assault with intent to kill.

Same. Entering building with intent to commit felony.

Same. Larceny.

Same. Entering building with intent to commit larceny.

Com. vs. John Burns. Larceny.

Com. John vs. Shafer, George Taylor, John Robinson and John Rattler. Riot.

Com. vs. George Taylor. Rescuing prisoner from officer.

Com. vs. Michael Mayer. Embezzlement.

Com vs. Jacob Peifer. Malicious mischief.

Com. vs. Geo. McLaughin. Carrying concealed weapons.

Same. Wantonly pointing a pistol

Com. vs. Ed. Conners. Larceny.

Com. vs. F. J. Cummings. Larceny.

Com. vs. John Taylor, George Taylor, John Robinson and John Rattler. Assault and Battery.

Com. vs. Fred Mathews. Larceny.

Com. vs. Owen McCaw. Aggravated assault and battery.

The Tracy Trial Put Over.

It is the usual policy for the defense on a murder case to put off the trial as long as possible—especially if they feel that they have a desperate case.—This rule seemed to hold good in regard to the trial of Andy Tracy for the murder of Mary Rielly, which was on the calendar for trial at this term. The counsel for the prosecution were ready to proceed with the trial on Monday, but the defense succeeded in obtaining a delay until Tuesday noon with the hope that certain prominent witnesses might arrive. Then on the plea that the witnesses had not arrived, and they could not be prepared for the trial this term, the Judge reluctantly consented to put the case over to next February term.

An Unsolicited Honor.

We learn by the published report of the proceedings of the Bradford borough council that J. L. Andrews was unanimously chosen to the responsible position of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The position is one of honor and responsibility rather than emolument, and was eagerly sought after by a number of applicants. The members of the council, however, took the matter into their own hands, and waiting upon Mr. Andrews offered him the position, although he had no idea of being an applicant. After giving the matter considerable reflection he accepted, and the council and citizens are congratulating themselves upon having an efficient and trustworthy chief.

Wouldn't Stand it any Longer.

The Newark, N. J., *Journal* relates the experience of an editor who presented to an old farmer a bill for eight years' back subscription. The countryman was first amazed and then indignant. He put on his spectacles, scrutinized the bill, and after assuring himself that it was genuine he exclaimed:—"I've been supportin' this yere paper for nigh onto eight years, and I never had no sich thing as this thing at me before. I'll stop supportin' it." He not only withdrew his valuable support, but failed to pay the bill.

From Wetmore.

Wetmore, Dec. 17, 1878.

To the Editor of the McKean Miner:

There is little of interest to record from this locality, a Tax Collector is unpropitious for all kinds of outdoor business or pleasure, and though not so supremely blessed as the oil district, still we have a bountiful supply of "The Beautiful Mud." Oil developments do not develop worth a cent. The Shingle House well bids fair to be a failure, so far as petroleum is concerned, but I am told that this failure is likely to develop a new industry here.

The enterprising proprietors of the aforesaid well "will never give it up so, no Brown," and though they may have little or no oil in their well, they have plenty of both salt water and gas, and they say that though there is undoubtedly sufficient oil produced already to light the world it is questionable whether there is salt enough to save it, so they propose to set up a boiling apparatus, let the salt water into these vessels, the gas under them and let it boil itself. Should this venture prove a success other wells will be put down and you may not be surprised to learn very soon that Shingle House is becoming one of the largest and best paying salt producing localities in this country. There is a derrick up in the valley of King's Run about three quarters of a mile from its mouth, but drilling has not yet commenced and probably will not until the proprietors make up their minds what they are going for.

The Wellsville & Eldred N. G. Railroad has not come along here yet. When I see anything of it, I will let you know.

CERES.

The County Poor-House Question.

CERES Dec. 13, 1878.

I desire to call the attention of the taxpayers of McKean county to the necessity of action by our County Commissioners upon the question of the necessity of a county poor house, under an act of our Legislature approved May 8, 1876, and supplements thereto. The townships of Annin, Bradford, Ceres and Wetmore assesses poor taxes of ten mills for each of the years 1876 and 1877. The poor tax of Liberty township for each of those years was eight mills. Some other townships assessed lighter taxes and some, I am happy to learn, none at all. I am told by those who ought to know, that even the high rate of ten mills will have to be doubled in some of the townships for 1878, and some of the townships which have heretofore got along with little or no poor tax will have to make large provisions for taking care of their paupers in the future. I would like to have some Smethport mathematicians who have access to the assessment rolls cipher out the amount which the different townships pay for the support of their poor, and when to this is added a probable ten or twenty mill poor tax in Eldred and Otto townships, I think it will be evident to all that our present system, whatever may be said in its favor, is not the most economical one.

We have now in the county no less than forty poor masters. Estimating their average pay to be thirty dollars, you have an item of twelve hundred dollars, which would go directly to the support of the "home for the destitute."

PAUPER.

Smethport Extract Works.

(Communicated.)

The size and proportion of the building "as planned and erected by M. N. Allen" are as follows: Main building, 45x80 feet. Leach rooms, 35x80; bark-shed, 60x80; Height 48 feet. The whole, including a small car-shed, covers an area of 47 square rods, or little more than one-fourth of an acre. The machinery in this building is propelled by an 80-horse power engine which has a 10-foot drive-wheel of 26 inches face. The connection from this to main propelling shaft is made by upwards of 80 feet of 14-inch belt which drives the shaft on a five-foot pulley. This shaft is 80 feet long situated so as to furnish convenient connections to all parts of the building. Three 70-horse power boilers situated in the main building furnish steam for the engine and also for leaching the bark and boiling the liquor. The bark is ground in two mills situated in the bark shed. From here it is conveyed by means of an endless chain 180 feet to a bark bin situated in the upper chamber of the leach room. The capacity of the bark bin is fifty cords. From here it is brought to the leaches (seventeen in all, thirteen wooden and four copper) by spouts. In these it is leached and from thence the liquor is conveyed by means of a pipe to a large copper pan, the capacity of which is 180 barrels. The pan in which the liquor is boiled has somewhat the form of an egg. At the top is connected a vacuum. A coil of 350 feet of copper pipe is within this pan, and through this the steam is conveyed by four leading pipes from the steam box on the boilers. Here the chemist may find an object of interest. Nearly fifty tons of coal are consumed weekly. The barreling and shipping is done in the main building. The various uses into which the extract can be put makes it an article of ready sale. Good luck and long lives to the proprietors.

D. L. A.

Strayed or Stolen.

Information wanted of the whereabouts of those enterprising gentlemen who were just going to put down an oil well at Turtle Point. Six hundred acres have been obtained for that purpose and the operators not on hand. We understand four hundred acres have been leased on Annin Creek for oil purposes and have been told that "next week" they would have a derrick up. Such an event is possible, but for several weeks the lessees have been "conspicuous for their absence."

Business is lively at Turtle Point.

Our old friend Theron Cooper, of Annin Creek, has rented the Taylor store, opposite the station, built an addition and fitted things up generally, and filled his store with groceries, clothing, etc., and is doing a "right smart" business.

Orba Richards has built, and is keeping a clothing and notion store.

Mrs. M. A. Hadly has a fine assortment of millinery goods, and has no reason to complain of want of customers.

A. M. Gillett and James Cremens, Esq., are also doing a good business.

—Just as we go to press we learn that the grand jury ignored the bill against Sheriff-elect Sartwell.

NEIGHBORING NEWS.

The Corning *Journal* congratulates itself on giving "a bi-weekly dose of talk" in regard to the county printing.

—Diphtheria is raging in Elmira and Geneva, though it is claimed that the disease is abating.

—In Rochester a farmer can sell six bushels of poor potatoes and with the proceeds buy one barrel of good flour.

—Lead five cent pieces are numerous in Blair county. It is suspected tha there is a mint in that region where they are made.

—A man in Beaver county was recently sued for one year's subscription, $2. The editor won his suit and the defendant had to pay $12 costs.

—Lockwood Brothers are cutting large quantities of pine logs for Messrs. Weston & Co., on the east end of their tract, at Eleven Mile, Potter county, Pa. They will bank the logs on Honeoye Creek.

—A warning to Supervisors. The grand jury of Clarion county have found a true bill against the supervisors of one of the townships of that county for not repairing roads.

—It is now stated that the Olean *Record* will apply for a mandamus compelling the Board of Supervisors to select it instead of the Ellicottville *Union* as the medium of publication of the Session Laws.

—Dr. Grehoing of Williamsport was a candidate for coroner at the recent election and refused to pay the *Banner* for printing tickets. The doctor was sued and compelled to pay the full amount of the bill.

—The Court of Appeals has reversed the findings of the Supreme Court which awarded Miss Bassett, of Gowanda, $8,500 damages for injuries sustained by reason of a defective floor in the school house at that place.

—Hon. H. Van Aerman has commenced another libel suit against the proprietors of the Dunkirk and Fredonia *Advertiser and Union*, based on the circulars bearing their names, which was distributed the day before election.

—A merchant in Auburn stored a valuable lot of furs last spring in some empty whisky barrels, to keep them from moths. A few days ago the merchant looked for his furs and found the barrels had been sold for cider barrels to parties unknown.

—The Warren Lecture Association has been compelled to cancel all its engagements for this season, on account of the failure of the first two lectures delivered under its auspices. Its receipts from the lectures of Theodore Tilton and Will Carlton were $300 short of expenses.

—Jamestown's expected oil well turns out an excellent mineral spring, the waters of which have been analyzed and found possessed of medicinal properties. It is said that the companies owning the railroads passing through the town are to advertise the "mineral spring" as one of the big attractions of that region, second only to the lake.

ALMOST A CONFLAGRATION.—Last evening the Wright House received a close call from the "fire fiend," through the carelessness—to say the least—of one of the guests. One room was occupied by J. L. Andrews, a Mr. Connelly, and a Mr. Wilber. The two former had retired. Mr. Wilber came in late, and supposing from appearances that there was no fire in the stove converted it into a wardrobe by hanging thereon his vest, coat and overcoat. There was a smouldering fire in the stove, however, and the door was open to prevent a draft. But a portion of the coat hung over the door, answering every purpose of that article of furniture, and it was not long before the sleeping occupants of the room were awakened by a stifling smell of smoke. Mr. Andrews promptly removed the coats from the stove, and the action of the air set them into a blaze, which was with considerable difficulty extinguished. It was fortunate that the fire was discovered in season, before it had attained any headway, and it is quite likely that Mr. Wilbur will hereafter ascertain to a dead certainty that there is no fire in the stove before he uses it as a hat rack.

NEW PIPE LINE.—The announcement that a contract has been made with the Reading iron company to furnish the pipe for the projected line between Williamsport and Bradford, has given great impetus to business in Reading. Two hundred oil tank cars are also to be manufactured at that place, to be used in transporting oil from here to the seaboard. It is estimated that the contract already made will up $350,000. The contractors are already at work putting up the telegraph line over the projected route, which will be finished in a few weeks. The poles alone we are informed cost between three and four thousand dollars, and it is estimated that the line when finished will cost about $10,000.—An office will be opened at Coudersport, and that place, heretofore isolated, will be put in communication with the outer world. The Western Union telegraph company will make connection with this line and dispatches will be received and forwarded over it.—*Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin*.

The Sheriffalty Difficulty.

The arrest of Sheriff-elect Roswell Sartwell, at the instigation of J. L. Andrews, of Bradford, which took place last Sunday, has created considerable comment and some excitement. Mr. Sartwell procured bail at once, and the matter will probably be brought before the grand jury this term. The offense charged is the illegal use of money or promises to procure his nomination and election. Whether or not there is any foundation for the charge is now for the grand jury and the court to discover. The MINER has not been retained as an attorney for either side, and shall not therefore undertake to argue the case at least before the evidence is presented.

Notice to the Public.

The Howard Hill Hotel at Howard Hill will be closed to the publice from the first day of January, 1879, until the first day of May next, on account of the absence of Mrs. Neilson who has gone to visit her friends in Sweden.

J. H. NEILSON, Prop.

Howard Hill, Dec. 18, '78.—6-3t.

Notice.

By resolution of Borough Council, Ordinance No. 25, in regard to sliding, riding, skating, &c., on sidewalks in Smethport borough, will be hereafter enforced.

J. C. HAMLIN, Sec'y.

SMETHPORT SCHOOLS.

Examination of Intermediate Department.

The following is the average standing of the pupils of the several divisions of the Intermediate Department:

A DIVISION.

Mary Mullin,	70.	Gena Hamlin,	66.
Lallie King,	65.	Flora Richmond,	63.
May Mason,	69.	Ella Wright,	69.
Flora Burlingame,	68.	Phenia Tomlin,	71.
Eva Bush,	59.	Levi Tubbs,	74.
Ella Freeman,	70.	Jennie Haskill,	68.
Willie Degarmo,	65.	Harrie Wagoner,	69.
		Jerry Burns,	72.

B DIVISION.

Nellie Pratt,	75.	Burg Chadwick,	69.
Smuil Rogers,	63.	Alice Irons,	71.
Jennie Forsyth,	71.	Allison McCarty.	68.
John Mullin,	70.	Webbie Burdick,	67.

C DIVISION.

Ina Bush,	75.	Carlton Sprague,	74.
Charlie Odell,	68.	Eben Patterson,	68.
Neva Eaton,	75.	Ida King,	75.
George Backus,	68.	Cliff. Burlingame,	69.
Wilber Burlingame	69.	Ella Carlin,	62.
Lida Wagoner,	75.	Seneca Tubbs,	74.
		Frank White,	70.

ALLIE ARMSTRONG,
Teacher of Intermediate Department.

100 per cent. shows perfect scholarship in all the branches required in any one division. 75 per cent. must be reached before promotion can be made. No promotions will be made without passing an examination.

H. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Principal.

COL. ARMS' LECTURE.—If Col. Arms had advertised that he would stand on his head, swallow a naked sword, or sing a minstrel song for the delectation of the citizens of Smethport, the court-room would unquestionably have been crowded. But he didn't, and therefore his audiences were very slim. He proposed to address the intelligence and hearts of his auditors, and was greeted with comparatively empty seats. Yet we sometimes boast of the rather superior intellectual character and cravings of our citizens! Those who did attend were treated to an intellectual entertainment that is not often enjoyed. Those who did not attend lost an opportunity of listening to three brilliant addresses eloquently delivered—and saved seventy-five cents. It was no fault of the lectures or the speaker that they were not more liberally patronized. The Col. is a graceful, finished speaker and his lectures are full of good ideas, brilliant and witty. We regret very much that there was not a larger attendance, but of course the people cannot be compelled to avail themselves of a good thing, expressly devised for the benefit of themselves and their children, unless they choose to.

OIL MATTERS AT KANE.—Our Kane letter says: Business is still on the increase here, and places suitable for business locations are in great demand on account of the oil excitement, which still continues. The Hulings No. 2 is doing all and more than was expected, and consequently everything in oil matters tends to a spirit of buoyancy. Three wells are going down at once on the Guffey tract, adjoining the Hulings tract, and no doubt is entertained as to oil being found in paying quantities. The rig timbers are being gotten out for a well on the Mell farm, two miles from Kane, on the Smethport road. Oil commenced flowing through the pipe line on Wednesday last, and the shipping of oil from this place to Eastern markets will soon begin.—*Derrick*.

A "GUSHER".—An unusually good strike for the northern field is reported near Rixford. The well is owned by Doe. Felt & Co., and is on the Allen farm, one mile south-west of Rixford. The well is at a depth of 1480 feet. 40 feet in the sand, and still drilling. She flows throw the casing every three hours, and is considered good for 125 barrels. It is three miles north of the Cole creek well, on the C. C. Wright farm.

READY FOR BUSINESS.—M. A. Sprague is now in his new store, ready to give to his patrons better bargains than ever. He has added an elegant stock of silver and plated ware to which especial attention is invited.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

—A jockey calls his horses Kerosene and Petroleum, because they are a paraffine steeds.

—A gentleman was one day relating to a Quaker a tale of deep distress, and concluded pathetically by saying, "I could not but feel for him." "Verily, friend," replied the Quaker, "thou didst right in that thou didst feel for thy neighbor; but didst thou feel in the right place—didst thou feel in thy pocket?"

—It was a very honest old Dutch Judge in Schoharie County who listened for several hours to the arguments of counsel and then said: "Dis case has been ferry ably argued on both sides, and dare have been some ferry nice points of law brought up. I shall take dree days to consider these points, but I shall ewentually decide for de blaintiff."

—Scene: Four examiners sitting on the body of one more unfortunate at the Divinity Schools. Innocent of anything Scriptual was he.—"Is there no text in the whole Bible," said one, in grim despair, "that you can tell us?" A light beamed in the young man's eye. "Yes," said he, with a steady gaze. "I do remember one: 'looked up and saw four great beasts.'" That young man was ploughed.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Fresh Oysters.

A full supply of fresh tub oysters is kept constantly on hand at Picard's Bakery and Provision store. He has a neatly arranged eating room connected with his store and will supply them cooked in every style, or will supply families and parties with quantities to suit. 47tf

Cure for Sore Eyes.

To all afflicted with sore eyes, Inflammation, Granulations, Films, can make a bargain. Cure or no pay. Taraguma and Amaroses cured in the first stages, as doctored by D. Wildey, of Farmers Valley, south side of Potato Creek.

Mr. Love, on Open Brook, has tried the above remedy, was cured by it and knows of other cases, and can recommend it. 15-51 3m

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

THE GOLDEN RULE.

President Grant's parting advice to his Cabinet was to do to others as they would be done by, and never be without Dr. Fenner's Cough Honey, and Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Price 25c. 50c. $1.

Sold Under a Positive Guarantee

That terrible complaint, old Tetter, Itch, Ringworm, Scaly Diseases of the Skin, can be permanently cured by the use of PARMELEE'S GREAT BLOOD and LIVER PURIFIER.

It is well known that all these diseases arise from an impure and disordered state of the blood, and it is also known that unless we strike at the foundation of them no permanent relief can be expected.

For purifying the blood we cheerfully recommend this great and efficient remedy, feeling certain that if given a fair trial, wonderful cures will be the sure result.

If after a *fair* trial has been given, no relief is experienced, return to us the *empty bottle* and we will refund your money.

Price $1.00 per bottle. Sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-15 eow, 1 y

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

15-36 eow 26t.

"THE ORGAN OF OIL."

The Daily Derrick

FOR 1879

Will be Better than Ever.

THE DERRICK has a large and competent staff of editors and reporters, and has special correspondents in every town in the Oil Regions. It is a faithful exponent of the great Petroleum interests and a liberal outlay of money and exercise of talent, has established a system of newsgathering not excelled by any paper in the State. Anything of interest to the oil trade, whether occurring in America or Europe, is faithfully recorded in its columns.

THE DAILY DERRICK being published at Oil City, the Metropolis of the Oil Regions, and the largest Petroleum market in the world, has better advantages for obtaining oil news than any other daily. Its market quotations have gained precedence over all others for accuracy reliability and fulness.

THE DERRICK IS

The Best Advertising Medium In the State.

It circulates among a rich and flourishing people

Read what the Leading Papers say of

The Oil City Daily Derrick:

A bright and lively paper.—(Buffalo Express.
A dash of National repute.—(Norr. Herald.
An exceedingly enterprising daily.—(Philadelphia Times.
A bright and original daily.—(Philad. Record.
An excellent oil authority.—(Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
A live paper and a success.—(Chicago Board of Trade.
A bright and enterprising paper.—(Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette.
Reaches every place of note in the Union.—(Cor Philadelphia Bulletin.
What the DERRICK doesn't give about oil is scarcely worth knowing.—(Pittsburgh Chronicle
The leading authority on oil matters, and an enterprising daily journal.—(Worcester (Mass.) Press.
Its able devotion to the oil interest of Pennsylvania and the general live nature of the paper are the secrets of its success.—(Buffalo Courier.
Among the best examples of successful journalistic enterprises in the State. By making a speciality of oil news it has made itself the leading authority on every subject relating to that great industry.—(Lancaster Intelligencer.

The DAILY DERRICK has a circulation larger than all the other papers of the Oil Regions combined. It receives the

Associated Press Dispatches.

The DERRICK will be represented at the National Capitol during the winter of 1878-9 by one of the oldest and best informed journalists in Washington.

TERMS:

One Year	$10 00
Six Months	5 00
One Month (in advance)	1 00

THE WEEKLY DERRICK

Contains the *creme de la creme* of the daily, besides a large amount of original matter prepared expressly for its columns. It is without a rival as a family journal. Published every Friday morning.

TERMS: $1.50 per annum in advance.

26-3t W. H. LONGWELL, Prop'r.

LEGAL.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the Bradford Gas Company, the character and object of such corporation being to furnish gas for fuel and light to the inhabitants of the Borough of Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania.

n6-

Notice.

Western District of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, this 29th day of November, 1878.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Josiah Bricker, of Bradford, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District

16-4-3t N. C. CLARK, Assignee.

Notice.

Western District of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, this 29th day of November, 1878.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Winfield Scott, of Bradford, in the County of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

16-4-3t N. C. CLARK, Assignee.

Notice.

Dell Mayhnase by her next friend James E. Kellogg } No. 171 June term, 1878. In Divorce.

vs.

Andrew J. Mayhnase

Subpœna returned nihil alias subpœna return nihil.

To Andrew J. Mayhnase: Take notice that deposition in the above case on the part of libellant will will be taken before P. Ackley, Esq., on the 13th day of January, 1879, commencing at 2 o'clock.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

A. A. CRAIG, Att'y for Libellant.

Notice.

COUNTY OF MCKEAN, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Alexander Drose,—*Greeting*:

We command you that all matter of business and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at our Court of Common Pleas there to be held on the Fourth Monday of February next, to show cause, if any you have, why your wife, Sophia Drose, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she hath contracted with you the said Alexander Drose. Agreeably to the petition and libel exhibited against you before our said Court; and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

Witness the Honorable Henry W. Williams, President of our said Court at Smethport, this 18th day of December, A. D. 1878.

C. S. SARTWELL, Prothy.

per JNO. R. CHADWICK, Deputy.

Allowed by the Court.

Dec. 18, 1878. I certify that the above is a true copy of the writ now in my hands.

16-4t C. S. KING, Sheriff.

List of Jurors, Dec. T. 1878.

GRAND JURORS.

Traverse Jurors. Dec. Term, 1878.

[Second week, commencing Dec. 23, 1878]

Annin—E H Alvord, S R June, Jas. Knapp, L J Phenix, George Tubbs

Bradford—David DeGolier, W C Freeman, Z W Fisher

Bradford Boro—James Broder

Ceres—Cyrus Cooper, Channcey Clark, Frank Van Wormer, Orson Maxson.

Eldred—Freeman Bennett, Orson Cory, Daniel Childs, Ezra Hakes

Keating—Augustus Day, Eben Gallup, Z D Gifford

Liberty—A C Coleman, J F Cone, W C Hookor, F D Silmar

Lafayette—Melvin Marsh, Wm. Talbot, Erastus Turner

Norwich—O D Gallup, C P Rice

Otto—A W Loop

Smethport—J C Hamlin, Lucius Rogers, J P Wendel, Peck Smith.

Wetmore—Corey Cornelius, Charles Vance.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of VENDITIONI EXPONAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on the 16th day of

Writing As It Is Spoken.

Phonetics:

Onion garden feel reclining;
Beats a youth his aching head;
"Thistle flowers, few weeds confront me;
Lettuce leaves," he sadly said.
"Carrots out the stoutest manhood,
Pease my wearied soul doth need;
Room O! strife for me hereafter,
Like my heart will go to seed."

Pronounced thus:

On you garden feel reclining,
Beats a youth his aching head;
"Quit I flowers, lot weeds confront me;
Let us leave," he sadly said.
"Cure rots out the stoutest manhood,
Peace my wearied soul doth need;
Re no strife for me hereafter,
Like my heart will go to seed."

—*London Methodist.*

How a Hurrying Justice United a Couple at Port Huron.

Justice Leonard is a great wag in his way, and the Canada pairs who come over here to commit matrimony, are sure to call at his office for a first-class job. The Judge is also quite a politician, and the other day while indulging in some striking arguments with an opponent a Canadian couple presented themselves for marriage.

"Is the Justice in?" meekly asked the long, lean, lank bridegroom.

"I am the Justice and the law sir. What have you been doing now, young man? Speak out, sir, speak out. What suit are you after? What can I do for you?" hurriedly asked the Justice, and then, turning to his opponent, shook his fist and said: "You know it's a fraud; a *disgrace*, a wrong that the next Congress ought to wipe out and every one of 'em be hanged to lamp-posts." Turning again to the couple, "Well, sir, what is it; any one robbed you, trespassed, assaulted, refused to pay, want a divorce, or anything in my line?"

The bride blushed and hung her head. "Don't be scared, young lady. Speak out, young man, what's wanted, time is precious," said the Justice.

At last the young man stammered out, "If you are the feller as marries folks I want that job done."

"Married!" said the judge, "the devil you do. It's the first application I've had in a week. Who are you, what are you, where do you hail from, what's your politics—are you a Greenbacker, a Democrat or a Republican—speak out, sir; speak out!"

"I ain't neither," said the bridegroom. "I'm a Grit."

"A Grit! Well, I should say you were," said the judge. "You must be full of grit to marry. What do you expect to do these *hard* times with a large family coming on, a hard winter before you, labor scarce and money scarce? How much money have you got to invest in this business?"

"Only one dollar, sir," said the young man, pulling out two halves.

"Lord bless me, they look as big as cart wheels. Square round. Here, you fellow, get on the other side, elevate your heads, hold up your right hands, look me straight in the eye and be sworn."

"Do you solemnly swear in the presence of this assemblage and the Free Press reporter that you will live together as long as you do live, die together when the time comes, love, protect, cherish and respect; that you, young lady, will try and support that young man, mend his shirts, darn his stockings, look upon your husband as the best-looking man in the country, let him monopolize all the grit about the house when he's at home, and run the house when he's away; and you, young man, will never get to fooling around with anybody else's wife, or play sweet with any one else; that you denounce fraud and corruption, that you will not accept any office you are not elected to, run for a justice of the peace, or compromise your rights as an American citizen if you should ever become one. All of which you solemnly swear."

"Kiss the book, sir. I'll kiss the bride. Launch out the halves. Goodness, they are larger than cart-wheels. Good day, sir. A long life—happiness—twins. Call again. Send your cousins, or any one else. Farewell."

The couple backed out of the door after upsetting the spittoons, knocking the compiled laws from the table, and overthrowing two or three chairs.

"Another man made miserable," cried the Judge, and commenced writing on a writ of replevin.

Putting Away Winter Cabbage.

Though we have seen recommended various modes of preserving cabbages through the winter and have tried several of them, we continue to pursue the method that we have generally adopted for some twenty years, and which we have frequently described in this department. It is simply to dig slight trenches side by side, on some rising or dry spot whence the water will readily drain off, in which stand the cabbage just as it grows, sinking it up to the head. The rows can be as closely together as the size of the heads will admit of. Cover over with corn-fodder, straw or bean-haulm. Then set four posts so as to form a pitch, placing the head against a wall or board fence. Form a roof by beam poles when boards are not at hand, cover this with corn-stalks or straw. If ordinarily well done the cabbage will keep as long as is desired, having usually kept ours until April and May. We are aware that it is generally recommended to place the heads of the cabbage in the ground with the stalks sticking up. But having tried this way, we found that the cabbage kept better and fresher as we recommend. To prove this we have had coleslaw in May.—*Germantown Tel egraph.*

He Had Just Had One.

One day General (now Senator) Gordan and I were ordered to attack General Grant's lines near Petersburg, and we accordingly moved out toward the front. Gordon, you know, is a preacher, and a man of pious, devotional habits. Just before the action began, he said to me, "General, before we go into action would it not be well to engage in prayer?" "Certainly," I replied, and he and his staff retired into a little building by the roadside, and I and my staff prepared to follow. Just then I caught sight of my brother, who was with some artillery a little way down the road, and thinking to have him join us, I called to him by name. He looked toward me inquiringly. "Come," said I pointing to the building we were just entering. "No, thank you," he answered, "I've just had one."

Domestic Keepsy.

A valued correspondent who rightly "believes that corn would be much more used in many families if its proper preparation was more generally understood," sends us the following receipts, as in use in her family, premising as a general rule, never to be omitted, to cook thoroughly, as the best qualities of corn meal cannot be developed by hasty cooking, and partial cookery cannot be covered by sweets and flavoring.

Corn Meal Mush.—Bring the water to a boil, stir in meal until you have a *thin* mush, if thick it will not cook; then set on top of the stove, or in a back place, where it will not burn but will not cease to boil very slowly for not less than a *half* hour; longer will be better; add salt to taste.

Corn Meal Pudding.—Four quarts sweet milk, one pint sifted cornmeal, one teacup molasses. Scald two quarts milk and meal, add one quart cold; place in a well buttered baking pan and bake slowly for one hour; add the other quart, stirring it in; bake two hours longer. To be eaten with butter, warm or cold.

Corn Pone.—The "pone" baked by our grandmothers in the open fireplace is a thing of the past, but the following rule is as near as I have ever seen it approached on the modern cook stove: Boil four pints of water and stir in meal while boiling to a thick mush; set off and add three pints of cold water and meal as much as you can stir in with a paddle, add half teacup of yeast, place in a warm room until it rises, then add one pint of rye or wheat flour, salt to taste, half teacup of molasses, if you like; place in a deep bake pan and bake three or four hours; all day will not hurt it if the stove is not too hot. My "pone pan" is a cast off tin milk pan *holding six quarts, larger at top than bottom.* Do not fill your pan full for it may run out.

Doughnuts.—Boil a quart of new milk and melt in it half a pound of butter; beat three eggs with two pounds of sugar, and pour on them the boiling milk, stirring all the time; when it is nearly cold, stir in a teacup of yeast, a spoonful of salt, and flour enough to make a stiff batter; when this is quite light, knead in flour enough to make a soft dough, two grated nutmegs, and a little mace; let it rise again till it is very light; *roll it out thin*, cut in shapes, and fry them in hot lard; dust over cinnamon and loaf sugar, pounded fine, while they are hot.

Favors.

In the following advice, which we find in an exchange, we think the writer considerably strains his point, and yet there are suggestions which few can ponder without profit:

If you want to be happy, never ask a favor. Give as many as you can, and if any are freely offered, it is not necessary to be too proud to take them; but never ask for or stand waiting for any. Who ever asked a favor at the right time? To be refused is a woeful stab to one's pride. It is even worse than to have a favor granted hesitatingly. We suppose that out of a hundred who petition for the least thing—if it be even an hour of time—ninety-nine wish, with burning cheeks and aching hearts, they had not done so. Don't ask favors of your nearest friend. Do everything for yourself until you drop, and then if anyone picks you up, let it be of his own free choice, not from any groan you utter. But while you can stand, be a soldier. Eat your own crust, rather than feast on another's dainty meals; drink cold water rather than another's wine. The world is full of people asking favors, and people tire of granting them. Love or tenderness should never be put aside, when its full hands are stretched towards you; but as few love, so few are tender; a favor asked is apt to be a millstone around your neck, even if you gain the thing you want by the asking. As you cast your bread on the water, and it returns, so will the favor you ask, if unwillingly granted, come back to you when you least expect or desire. Favors conceded upon solicitation are never repaid. They are more costly in the end than overdue tailors' bills."

Healthfulness of Milk.

If any one wishes to grow fleshy, a pint of milk taken before retiring at night will soon cover the scrawniest bones. Although now-a-days we see a good many fleshy females there are many lean and lank ones who sigh for the fashionable measure of plumpness, and who would be vastly improved in health and appearance could their figure be rounded with good, solid flesh. Nothing is more coveted by thin women than a full figure, and nothing will rouse the ire and provoke the scandal of the "clipper builds" as the consciousness of plumpness in a rival. In cases of fever and Summer complaint, milk is now given with excellent results. The idea that milk is feverish has exploded, and it is now the physician's great reliance in bringing through typhoid patients, or those in too low a state to be nourished by solid food. It is a mistake to scrimp the milk pitcher. Take more milk and buy less meat. Look to your milkman; have large-sized, well-filled milk pitchers on the table at each meal, and you also will have sound flesh and save doctors' bills.

One Woman not Afraid of a Rat.

There is a wide spread belief amounting almost to a certainty, that when a woman sees a mouse she will utter a piercing shriek, and either faint or mount the nearest chair. A woman in Sacramento, California, is endeavoring to lead public opinion in an opposite direction. She sweeps out the Mechanics' Exchange Hotel. She saw a rat. She saw him, went him one better, and sallied after the vicious little rodent in real earnest. Out the door he went with the broomstick tapping the pavement close behind him. Reaching the street, he dodged into a hole under the sidewalk on the other side of the alley, and lookers-on thought the sport was ended. Not so, however; the plucky woman ran her bare arm into the hole and drew the rat forth in triumph, and dashed him forcibly to the ground before he had a chance to turn and bite. Here she deliberately dispatched him with the broomstick.

It has been found that the 2000 horses, ordered from Germany by the omnibus company of Paris, are far inferior to Percheron and Normandy horses.

ALL SORTS.

The best-seasoned wood contains, by actual experiment, at common temperature, about one-tenth of water.

Edward Everett said: "If we retrench the wages of the school-master, we must raise those of the recruiting sergeant."

"He was one of our most energetic trustees," says a village paper in an obituary notice, "and we trustees happy."

An old Scotch woman recommended a preacher who arrived at the kirk wet through, to get at once into the pulpit: "Ye'll be dry enough there."

Horace Greeley once defined a good newspaper as follows: "It is outspoken and honest—not just what you wish, but yet a paper you cannot do well without."

A piano-forte maker says that, of all manufactured things, pianos bear the noblest character, since they are classified as being grand, upright, and square.

"Why in such a hurry?" said a man to an acquaintance. "Sir," said the man "I have bought a new bonnet for my wife, and I fear the fashion may change before I get home.

"Doctor," said a despairing patient to his physician, "I am in a dreadful condition, I can neither lay nor set; what shall I do?" "I think you had better roost." was the reply.

The inner and younger leaves of the cabbage contain much more water than the older leaves outside. On the whole, this vegetable may be considered more nutritious than the tomin.

"What is the age of your little boy?" inqired a venerable gentleman of the mother of an impertinent youngster. "The same age, of course," replied the mother. The sage saw it.

Cheap but desirable mucilage: Macerate five parts of good glue in twenty parts of water for twenty-four hours, adding twenty parts of rock candy and three parts of gum arabic.

Diamonds are combustible, and when pure no residum is left on combustion, which can be effected at a heat of 1900 degrees. A pure diamond is known by being limpid, colorless, and highly refractive of light.

The average time required for a finger-nail to attain its full length (from the root to the commencement of the free edge) is about four and a half calender months. The toe-nails grow much more slowly.

When the prim and tidy old philosopher stumbled upon a rule about the place for everything, he did't for a moment entertain the thought that it would be more productive of cross-fire talk in the family than late hours and millinery bills.

"Mamma, did they used to have carriages in Jerusalem?" asked a very little boy just from Sunday-school. "I don't know, dear; why?" "Because I heard the minister talking to-day about the Hacks of the Apostles."

The Presbyterian Church has just decided that women cannot be permitted to preach in its pulpits. But Presbyterian, or any other Church, hasn't the power to prevent women from lecturing in bed at unreasonable hours of the night.

A Parisian recently fished a man out of the water, and a quarter of an hour later found the same man hanging to a tree. An officer asked him why he did not interfere to prevent the suicide?—"Simply," he answered, "because I presumed that he had hung himself up to dry!"

General Stoneman, the famous cavalry officer, is managing a large farm in Los Angeles county, Calif'rnia. He says his children have four different kinds of fruit every day in the year, and there are only four days in the 365 that they cannot go out and pluck them.

"What's that?" Mr. Orrendorf asked his landlady as she sat his cup by his plate. "Coffee." was the prompt and decisive reply "Ah," innocently remarked the boarder, *with an air of interest*, "and what is it made of?" And there was silence around the table for the space of half an hour.

"You old vulture, you," she exclaimed, when he hinted that five bonnets per annum were about enough for any ordinary woman. Next day when he relented and told her to order a sixth, it would have made an angel smile to hear her sweetly call him "Birdie."

It appears from a Blue Book issued respecting the great cyclone and storm wave which visited certain districts in Bengal on the 1st of November, 1876, that the total number of persons drowned was 90,000, and the outbreak of cholera which followed carried off 75,000, making a total mortality of 165,000

F. D. Cobb, a lumber dealer of Schoolcraft, Mich., fell from a train of cars that were going at the rate of twenty miles per hour. The train was stopped and backed up to pick up his mangled remains, when to the surprise of the train-men, the "remains" were found to be alive and unhurt. There was the same old reason why he was not hurt.

X., the incorrigible, is being scolded by his broken-hearted fiance. "Wretch," says she, "there never was a woman yet that you knew whom you did not make miserable."

He (with vinous earnestness)—"Yesh or wash—one."

She—"I don't believe you. Who was she?"

He—"Bufe young woman 'er wants to marry me, and I broke off er mash."

A short time ago a lady residing at Clifton, England, having an income of $25,000 a year, was so struck by the devotion of a young crossing sweeper to his mother that she proposed to him, placed him in the hands of a tutor for a couple of months, and when he had been intelligently veneered and polished, married him at Wells Cathdral. The experiment was not a success, and the lady is now suing for a divorce.

It is significant of the enormous power of fashion, that while the influence of the clergy was so potent as to produce the crusades, they bitterly failed in the attempt to put the ridiculously long shoes worn at that epoch out of fashion. It was the mode then among men and women in England and France to give an enormous length to the toe. The clergy chose to construe this into an impious attempt to add a cubit to statue, but though they could overthrow thrones, and send a million of men to the deserts of Asia, they could not prevail against the long toes.

Unless a Chicago police-court reporter can write in this high-tinted style his readers by to the other papers: "Amidst fervent cause to which punctuated music and lacerated feelings, and calling particular attention to his bugle, said that John Andrews did it with his little knife. The evidence showing that he with the furrowed beak provoked the assault and struck first blow, he was fined $8."

"This seems a work of supererogation," he remarked, as he toddled down to the front gate, and commenced operations on the hinges with a feather and a bottle of oil; "but the critical period is approaching when a young man has to be handled very delicately, and just the least little bit of a set-back may throw things. The smallest creak might be disastrous: and this gate's got to stand for two girls more beside Imogene."

The following rules should be strictly observed by persons having occasion to visit a printing office: Enter softly; sit down quietly; subscribe for the paper; pay for it in advance; don't touch the type; keep six feet from the devil; hands off manuscript; don't talk to the compositors; don't carry off exchanges; never beg a paper. Gentlemen observing these rules when entering a printing office will greatly oblige the editor and need have no fear of the devil.

A reader of the Boston Commercial Bulletin asks "Were you not mistaken when you informed the public, through your paper, that 'Abraham was the first auctioneer when he put Isaac up for sacrifice?' If I remember right, some two thousand years previous to that occurence Cain assumed the role of auctioneer when he knocked down Abel.'" The New York Herald has positive information that Eve was the first auctioneer when she put up Adam and sold him with an apple.

Sister Tot stood in the door. Her lips were set so tight, and her eyebrows lied in a hard knot, learning to knit. "And the thread goes over so, and then so, and—dear me! I've dropped a stitch! What shall I do?" "Oo needn't do nossen at all," said sweet little Wee-wee, stepping down from the doorstep at Tot's side to the grass. "Oo needn't do nossen. I'll des dit down here and pit 'em all up off ze gwound fus' as ever oo dwop 'em. Where is oor kitch? I tan't see it here't all."

An old negro named Pete was very much troubled about his sins. "O, massa, I'm sich a great sinner!" "But, Pete," said his master, "you are foolish to take it so much to heart." "I know de reason, massa," said Pete, "when you go duck shooting, and kill one duck and wound another, don't you run after the wounded duck?" "Yes, Pete," said the master, wondering what was coming next. "Well, massa, dat is de way wid you and me; de debbil has got you sure; but as he am not sure ob me he chases dis chile all de time."

A San Francisco newspaper has accomplished a remarkable feat in telegraphy. The morning after the international rifle shooting at Creedmoor it came out with a broadside of diagrams of the targets, bearing accurate representations of the scores, as proved by the New York papers received a week afterward. These diagrams had been transmitted over the wires by a new process, invented and patented by one of the proprietors of the journal, and not yet generally understood, but which may contain the germ of great things.

M. Garlianx has published statistics on the dangers of traveling by land. He says that in the old dilligence days a man had one chance of being killed in 200,000 trips, and one chance of being injured in 30,000. On the railway between 1835 and 1853 there was one chance of being killed in 2,000,000 journey's, and one chance of being injured in 500,000. From 1855 to 1875 one chance of being killed in making 6,000,000 journeys, and one chance of being injured in 600,000. Now the chances of being killed are as one to 45,000,000, and of being injured one to 1,000,000.

One by one, says the Dairyman, the iconoclast smashes our idols. William Tell and Pocahontas are gone, and now the cream guage, as a test of the richness of milk for butter, is cracked. It is found that the percentage of cream by no means indicates the percentage of butter. The smaller percentage of cream may yield the larger percentage of butter. The churn must be actually brought into requisition to determine the amount of butter. We must come down to practical work, and judge nothing by theory or superficial appearances, however heavy with prejudice or superstition. Don't buy or sell your cows by the cream guage. Bring every test right down to the churn. This henceforth must be the ultimatum.

A rapid penman can write thirty words in a minute. To do this he must draw his pen through the space of a cod—sixteen feet and a half. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong, and in five hours and a third a mile. We make on an average sixteen curves or turns of the pen in writing each word. Writing thirty words a minute, we must make 480 to each minute; in an hour, 28,800; in a day of only five hours, 144,000; and in a year of 300 days, 43,200,000. The man who made 1,000,000 strokes with a pen in a month was not at all remarkable. Many men, newspaper men, for instance, make 4,000,000. Here we have, in the aggregate, a mark of 300 miles long to be traced on paper by each writer in a year. In making each letter of the ordinary alphabet we must make from three to seven of the pen—or an average of three and a half to four.

Saying rude things, or running people down, springs not so much from ill-nature as from that vanity that would rather lose a friend than a joke. On this point Mr. Johnson once remarked: "Sir, a man has no more right to say an uncivil thing than to act one—no more right to say a rude thing to another than to knock him down." The vain egotism that disregards others is shown in various impolite ways; as for instance, by neglect of propriety in dress by the absence of cleanliness, or indulging in repulsive habits. Some think themselves so well-born so clever or so rich, as to be above caring what others say and think of them. It is said that the ancient kings of Egypt used to commence speeches to their subjects with the formula: "By the head of Pharaoh, ye are all swine." We need not wonder that those who take this swine theory of their neighbors should be careless of setting their tastes and feelings at defiance.

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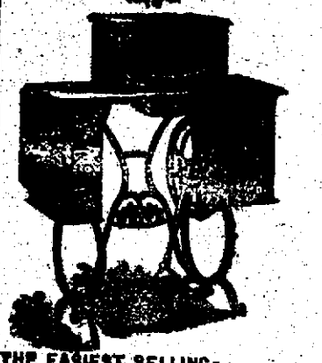

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On and after Sunday, NOV. 19th, 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 11.55 p. m
" " " Warren ..... 4.55 p. m
" " " Irvineton ..... 5.10 p. m
" " " Corry ..... 6.10 p. m
" " arr. at Erie ..... 7.00 p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves Sheffield ..... 7.10 a. m
" " " Warren ..... 7.45 a. m
" " " Irvineton ..... 8.40 a. m
" " " Corry ..... 9.05 a. m
" " arr. at Erie ..... 10.30 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie ..... 11.00 a. m
" " " Corry ..... 1.00 p. m
" " " Irvineton ..... 2.20 p. m
" " " Warren ..... 2.55 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia ..... 7.00 a. m
SHEFFIELD ACCOM. leaves Erie ..... 4.10 p. m
" " " Corry ..... 6.10 p. m
" " " Irvineton ..... 7.15 p. m
" " " Warren ..... 7.35 p. m
" " arr. at Sheffield ..... 8.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt.

SMETHPORT OMNIBUS LINE.

To and from all regular Trains.

Omnibus, until further notice, will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follows:

8:00 and 11:40am
1:50 and 8:30 p.m

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD

Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5.30 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee, Lve	11.35 a.m	4.20 p.m	
Frisbee	11.40 "	4.30 "	
Cory's	11.42 "	5.40 "	
Farmers Valley	11	5.50 "	
Smethport	12.10 "	6.05	
Keating	12.15 "	6.20 "	
Colegrove	12.18	6.23 "	
Hamlin	12.25 "	6.30 "	
Wernwag	12.40 "	6.50 "	
Clermont, Arr	1.00	7.05	

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM
Clermont, Lve		7.25 a.m	
Wernwag	"	7.35 "	
Hamlin	7.48 "	7.50 "	
Colegrove	1.55	8.00 "	
Crosby	2.00 "	8.05 "	
Smethport	2.10	8.20 "	
Farmers Valley	2.25	8.40 "	
Cory's	2.38 "	8 .7.	
Frisbee	2.40	9 05	
Larrabee, Arr	2.50	9 05	

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, Superintendent

KENDALL & ELDRED R. R.

Time table adopted Aug. 15, 1878.

EASTWARD.

Stations.	a.m.	p. m.	p. m.	a.m
Eldred, Arr	8 10	5 45	2 40	9 05
Windfall	8 55	5 43	2 20	8 45
Prentice Vale	8 45	5 32	2 10	8 35
Duke Centre	8 34	5 25	2 11	8 25
Rixford	8 28	5 20	2 05	8 20
Summit City	12 46	4 53	1 40	8 05
Little Bend	12 30	4 43	1 30	7 52
Dallas City	12 22	4 36	1 23	7 45
Sawyer City	12 05	4 23	1 13	7 25
Lafferty	11 58	4 16	1 02	7 22
Tarport	11 40	4 08	12 54	7 21
Bradford Lve	11 25	4 00	12 45	7 15

WESTWARD.

Stations.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a.m
Bradford Arr	8 47	1 33	5 10	10 15
Tarport	8 42	1 27	5 05	10 07
Lafferty	8 28	1 20	4 55	9 50
Sawyer City	8 20	1 13	4 44	9 41
Dallas City	8 18	1 01	4 36	9 22
Little Bend	8 13	12 56	4 31	9 15
Summit City	8 02	12 46	4 20	9 00
Rixford	7 51	12 19	3 55	8 30
Duke Centre	7 30	12 14	3 49	8 12
Prentice Vale	7 20	12 05	3 43	8 00
Windfall	7 14	11 55	3 33	7 45
Eldred Lve	7 00	11 05	3 25	7 35

J D YEOMANS, Gen'l Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

March 5, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7:45 a. m.—Mail—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.02; Springbrook, 8.21; Elma, 8.39; Jamison's, 8.23; Aurora, 8.30; Wales, 8.43; Holland, 8.53; Protection, 9.02; Arcadia, 9.15; Yorkshire, 9.22; Machias, 9.35; Franklinville, 9.45; Ischua, 9.56; Hinsdale, 10.11; Erie R'y Junct., 10.25, Olean, 10.35; Weston's, 10.58; Portville, 10.45; State Line, 10.53; Eldred, 11.06; Larrabees, 11.16; Sartwell, 11.23; Turtle Point, 11.37; Port Allegany, 11.40; Liberty, 11.48; Keating, 12.05; Shippen, 12.22; P. & E. Emporium, 12.35; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.15; p.m. at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:35 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.52; Springbrook, 5.02; Elma, 5.09; Jamison's, 5.15; Aurora, 5.22; Wales, 5.35; Holland, 5.46; Protection, 5.56; Arcadia, 6.09; Yorkshire, 6.17; Machias, 6.28; Franklinville, 6.40; Ischua, 7.00; Hinsdale, 7.16; Erie R'y Junct 7.27; Olean, 7.39; Westons, 7.49; Portville, 7.41; State Line, 7.56; Eldred, 8.11; Larrabees, 8.21; Sartwell, 8.27; Turtle Point, 8.33; Port Allegany, 8.45; is in connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 9:00 a. m.—Express—Arriving at Turtle Point 9.49; Sartwell, 9.54; Larrabees, 9.25 Eldred, 7.12; State Line, 7.25; Portville, 7.34; Weston's, 7.43; Olean, 7.50; Erie R'y Junct. 8.06; Hinsdale, 8.18; Ischua, 8.37; Franklinville, 8.46; Machias, 8.58; Yorkshire, 9.15; Arcadia, 9.22; Protection, 9.37; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.59; Aurora, 10.10; Buffalo, 10.50 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 8.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p.m.—M